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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

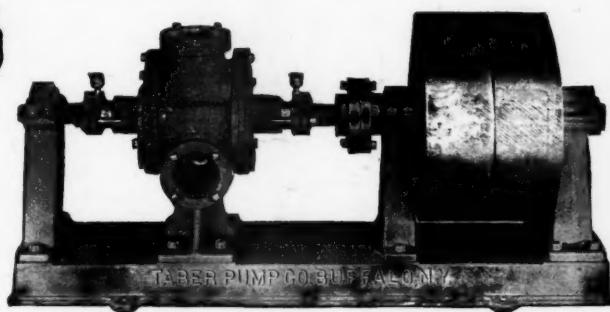
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

FEBRUARY 3, 1917

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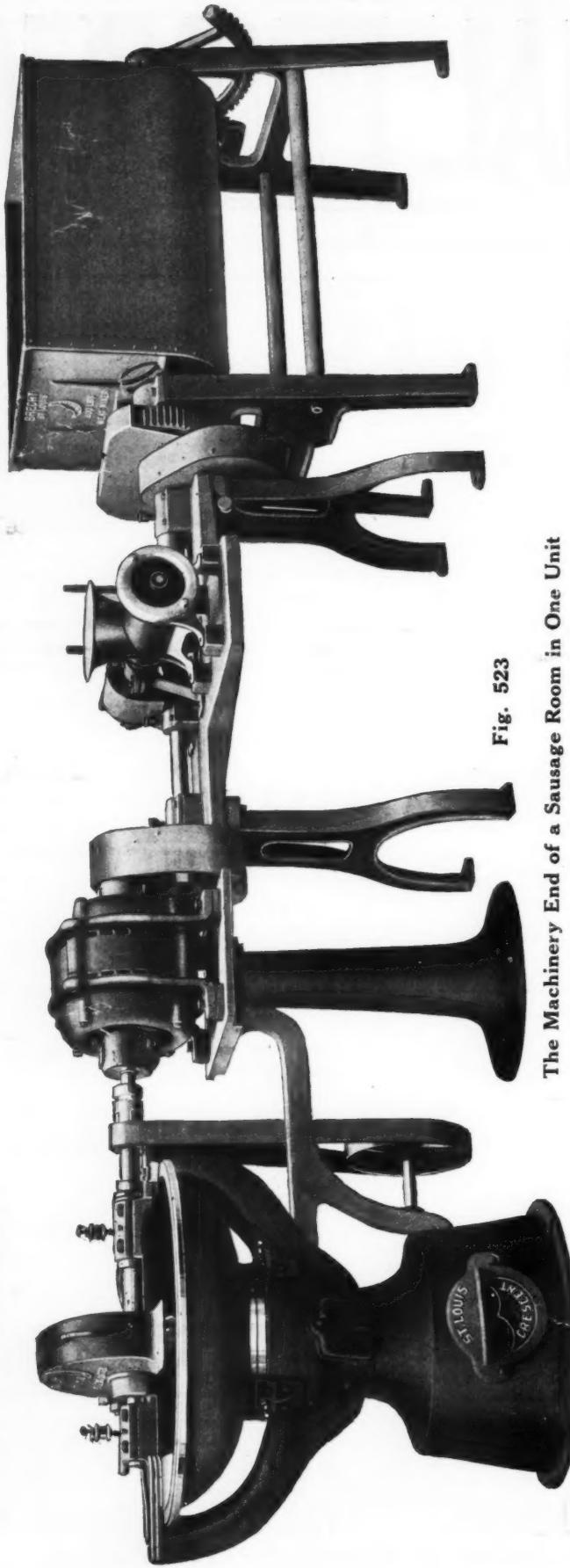


Fig. 523

The Machinery End of a Sausage Room in One Unit

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ENTERPRISE NO. 042 CHOPPER

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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No. 5.

## NO DAIRY INVESTIGATION.

It seems quite probable that the House Rules Committee will not report out the Linthicum resolution of last winter, to appoint a commission of five Congressmen to investigate the dirty dairy situation in the United States, and to report on the advisability of federal inspection of dairies and creameries.

Only four weeks remain until the close of the Sixty-fourth Congress, and the committee is silent on the subject. If the resolution dies in committee it will have to be taken up and negotiated all over again in the Sixty-fifth Congress.

## PRODUCERS FEAR TUBERCULOSIS.

At its recent annual meeting the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association of Iowa adopted the following resolution regarding a law to stamp out animal disease:

Whereas, The disease of tuberculosis seems to be steadily increasing among the livestock of the State, to the great financial loss of farmers and stockmen, and has become a menace to the health of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of a law by the Iowa legislature which shall encourage the farmers and stockmen of the State in their efforts to eradicate this disease. Such a law should provide compensation to owners of diseased animals, and should further provide for systems of disinfection and sanitation which will enable owners of livestock to eradicate this disease.

## RULES FOR CAR SERVICE.

In view of the failure of practically all the railroads in this country to work out a more equitable and systematic system of car service rules the Interstate Commerce Commission, tiring of their dilatory tactics in the face of hundreds of well-founded complaints, has just promulgated rules as to certain commodities, and is prepared to do the same for other industries.

The commission has found that the car service rules pertaining to railroad-owned or controlled refrigerator, heater, ventilated and insulated cars, and open-top coal and coke cars, are unreasonable. It prescribes new rules and regulations. Commissioners Clark, Hall and Clements dissented from the decision.

The commission also served warning on the carriers that all other industries will be taken up, and if they want to "play ball" they must take some action. For the time being, therefore, action with regard to car service rules for application to other classes

## HIGH MEAT PRICES

Packers had to pay practically 12 cents a pound alive for beef steers, 12 cents for hogs and 14½ cents for lambs in Chicago this week. And yet the public wonders why meat prices are high.

As a matter of fact, meat prices are lower in proportion to cost of raw material than any other food product which the consumer buys. And the consumer has the modern meat packer's wonderful waste-saving system to thank for it. Were it not for this, meat would be out of reach of the average consumer. The food agitator and the political demagogue cannot controvert these facts.

of equipment is deferred, pending the appointment of a special committee. This committee will have plenary powers, and will co-operate with the commission at Washington in securing a more equitable distribution of equipment.

This action was brought in various forms by about forty associations, chambers of commerce, public service commissions, State governmental boards, coal companies, fruit shippers, and many others. It was directed against about eighty railroads, including all the big ones, such as the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Rock Island, Northern Pacific, etc.

It is the first time that the commission has taken to itself the power to regulate car shortage and car movements. Some of the carriers contended that this was beyond the powers of the commission, and it was on this point that the three dissenting commissioners based their minority report.

## LIVESTOCK MARKETING EXPERT.

The Office of Markets of the Department of Agriculture wants an Assistant in Marketing Livestock and Meats and a civil service examination will be held February 6 to list applicants for the position. The requirements are sufficiently flexible to permit a man to qualify who has had training along technical commercial lines, even though his school education has been incomplete.

## DECREASE IN MEAT SUPPLY.

While livestock statisticians and others have been hailing the 1916 marketing reports as indicating large replenishment of the country's meat supplies, other statisticians develop quite different conclusions from the figures covering the past ten years. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York, comparing the number of available food animals in the United States on January 1, 1917, as shown by the recent statement by the Department of Agriculture, with the number on January 1, 1907, shows a fall of over 10,000,000 in number of cattle other than milch cows, and of nearly 5,000,000 in the number of sheep in the period of 1907-1917. Meantime the population of continental United States has increased 15,000,000.

Thus the supply of cattle available for food has decreased 20 per cent., and that of sheep 10 per cent., while the consuming population was increasing 18 per cent. Hogs are the only class of food animals showing an increase, the number of swine in the United States having been on January 1, 1917, about 13,000,000 greater than in 1907, while the decline in number of cattle is 10,000,000, and of sheep 5,000,000.

This large decrease in the number of food animals has not, however, reduced the value of the entire group. On the contrary the advance in prices of meats has greatly increased the value of the reduced number. The Department of Agriculture figures, on which these compilations are based, put the value of the 40,849,000 cattle, other than milch cows, on farms in the United States on January 1, 1917, at \$1,465,662,000, while the value of the 51,566,000 head in 1907 was but \$881,557,000.

The average value per head was of milch cows in 1907 \$30.78 per head and in 1917 \$59.66; all other cattle in 1907 \$17.09 per head, and in 1917 \$35.88; sheep in 1907 \$3.83 per head and in 1917 \$7.14, and swine in 1907 \$7.63 per head and in 1917 \$11.73 per head. Thus cows, "other cattle," and sheep have doubled in price per head in ten years, while swine show an increase of 50 per cent. per head in value in that period.

These decreases of nearly 11,000,000 in the number of cattle other than cows and 5,000,000 in sheep have occurred during a period in which the population of the United States, and thus the number of mouths to feed, was increasing 15,000,000, the population of the United States in 1907 having been 87,321,000 and in 1916 102,000,000.

As a consequence, the supply of meats

available for exportation was greatly reduced, the actual exportation of fresh beef having fallen from 281,652,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1907 to 6,394,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914, which ended just before the beginning of the year, while of beef cattle the number exported fell from 584,239 in 1906 to 21,666 in 1914, the export price, however, rising from a little over \$70 per head to \$110.

Of other meat products the quantities exported also show a marked decline, bacon

exported having fallen from 361,000,000 pounds in 1906 to 194,000,000 pounds in 1914, lard from 741,000,000 pounds to 481,000,000 pounds, while despite the great advance in prices the value of all meat and dairy products exported fell from \$211,000,000 in 1906 to \$143,000,000 in 1914, increasing, however, with the great demands of the war and the advance in prices to \$220,000,000 in the fiscal year 1915, and \$291,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916.

## Eighth Annual Banquet of Swift Employees in New York

The eighth annual banquet of the employees of Swift & Company in the New York district was held on Wednesday evening, January 31, at the Hotel Astor. Beginning eight years ago with a small gathering at Martin's, this annual event has now outgrown everything but the grand banquet hall of the Hotel Astor. Over 500 men sat down to the dinner Wednesday evening, and some 250 ladies watched them from the balcony boxes.

The committee in charge included T. C. Sullivan, chairman; Frank Morris and R. B. Neff. The details were those which grace the most distinguished functions of the season, and the following menu indicates the standard set:

Oysters	Oyster Cocktail
Olives	Velouté of Mallard Duck
	Celery Salted Nuts
Supreme of Striped Bass, Sauté	
Sliced Tomatoes	
Premium Ham with Spinach	
Fondantes Potatoes Libby's Asparagus Tips	
Mandarine Glace	
Roast Premium Chicken with Cresses	
Premium Bacon	
Fruit Salad	
Mireille Frozen Pudding	
Assorted Cakes	
Coffee	White Rock Water

Cigars  
After coffee had been served Chairman Sullivan arose and said:

"On behalf of the committee I wish to thank the boys whose able support made this affair possible. New York is honored tonight by the presence of so many prominent guests, and especially by having with us our president, Mr. Louis F. Swift (great applause) who came a thousand miles to eat dinner with us.

"Guests and ladies! We are complimented by your presence, and the men of New York territory bid you a royal welcome.

"This has been a prosperous year and we feel that it has been a privilege to have had a share in the work, and the wish of the men of New York territory to Swift & Company tonight is that she may continue to prosper and keep ever before her in the future as she has in the past the consideration which has contributed in a great measure to her success, and that is the welfare of her employees and her customers. It now becomes our pleasure to turn over the affairs of the evening to our co-worker and friend, your toastmaster, Mr. W. H. Noyes."

Mr. Noyes said:

### Address of Toastmaster Noyes.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Guests:

"At the beginning of the year 1917, filled with the enthusiasm of our annual gathering, we who constitute in a measure the working force of a great corporation, are duly assembled for the purpose of publicly renewing our faith in Swift & Company, and to acknowledge the greatly enlarged benefits which we are enjoying as a result of their mercantile wisdom, as well as their unchangeable belief in practical business principles. Incidentally, however, none is unmindful of the fact that noted guests, agreeable companionship, an at-

tractive banquet and the tempting tango form an additional cause for recognition.

"It is well that men led by right motives stand for the proper furnishing of our supplies; that their sense of suitable preparation, recognizes the necessity of having all our departments established on such a basis as to insure the successful meeting of every emergency; watchfulness being the true test of success.

"Fellow employees, I know your manhood, your loyalty; yet beg the privilege of asking this question: are we satisfied that our best efforts are being used to advance the business interests of the company which we represent? A consideration which we may remember is, that with the increasing growth of Swift & Company, their employees are brought nearer the goal of financial independence. Surely, there is no time like the present to splendidly acquit ourselves.

"That we have experienced a banner year is true, while the powerful factor, system, as carried on in the different branches of our industry, has raised higher than ever our matchless standard. One engages in an honorable conflict when he enrolls his name as champion for the right in the field of competitive industry; therefore, all honor to those brave leaders who are armed with the accoutrements for progress—the courage to do, the judgment to see, and the initiative to act—whose unanswerable challenge 'we are ready' is the battle cry of an advantageous issue.

"The underlying principle in every prosperous career is devotion to duty—the upholding of the rights of the masses, and the ambition which recognizes no obstacle in the true pathway of life. With the onward march of our own particular branch of commerce, let our patriotism be animated by this slogan: 'Fearless but fair competition in the markets of the world, Swift's Loyal Legion.'

Mr. Noyes in his own inimitable way introduced Governor Edge as the first speaker of the evening. Governor Edge spoke at some length, expressing his views on business activity and the development of the resources of New Jersey, where meat packing plants play a prominent part.

Mr. Noyes introduced as the second speaker Mr. L. F. Swift. Mr. Swift said:

### Mr. Swift on Opportunity and Service.

"When Mr. Sullivan invited me to be present tonight, I found that I had to be in New York on other business anyhow, so I had no excuse for refusing to come. But I didn't want any excuse. I wanted to come, as I have been generating enthusiasm for this meeting ever since the last one.

"Last year I advised you to 'get in debt, stay in debt, and never get out of debt.' Personally, I have never gotten out of the way of purchasing something of actual value, not hesitating to go in debt to do so. I have had no occasion to be sorry for following my own advice—and trust that if any of you present have likewise followed it, you have had no occasion to regret it.

"'Earn and save, even going into debt if necessary,' was my topic at your dinner last year. Tonight I want to talk to you about 'Opportunity and Service.'

"Opportunity is the famous old man who wears all his hair on the front of his head,

so you can easily grasp him, if you see him first; but if he passes you it is useless to try to hold him, because he has no hair on the back of his head.

"Along the line of seeing Opportunity first, we have originated at Chicago, and installed at various points, including several nearby cities in your territory, a department known as the 'Sales Extension.'

"This department has two field men, who visit branch houses and analyze all the available trade in each territory. It is surprising what these 'opportunity men' can find in the way of new trade. The available trade is then divided into districts, and the territory that each salesman is expected to work is clearly defined. He not only aims to increase the number of his customers, but also to increase the number of products sold each customer.

"Illustrating this point, I would like to relate what occurred when I was in the West last year. I visited one of our branch houses, and in the course of our conversation asked the manager if he could not increase the number of his customers in the State.

"He said he thought very likely he could; but he would have to wait until some new ones started in business, as he was at the moment selling every dealer in the entire State—which was verified by checking the names of our customers with the number of licenses issued in the State.

"Seeing that I had not made any headway on this line, I said, 'Well, then, can't you increase the variety of goods you are selling to these different customers?' He said that the thought he could, and would try it, and mentioned in one town that he was already selling auto soap to the blacksmith, and had induced the millinery store to carry a line of toilet soap.

"Under the Sales Extension plan there is no attempt made to keep any elaborate records at Chicago. It is all a matter to be worked out from the report of the field men at each individual house by the manager, the general man and the salesmen.

"Under this 'Opportunity Campaign' several houses which have been steady losers for years have been put on a permanent paying basis. Records show that from September, 1915, to September, 1916, 14,219 new customers were obtained through added efficiency.

"Of course, you all know that there is a personal application in this. Each one of you can become his own 'opportunity man.'

"Of equal importance with 'Opportunity' is 'Service.' Using the language of the advertising man, service is the 'follow-up' of opportunity. Service holds what opportunity gathers.

"A hotel owner, in his book of instructions to employees, says: 'A hotel has just one thing to sell. That one thing is Service. The hotel that sells Poor Service is a Poor Hotel.'

"It is the same way with Swift & Company. All that we have to sell is service, whether it is reflected in the quality of the goods, assortment of stocks on hand, promptness of delivery, or in the courtesy, co-operation and tact of the salesmen.

"A packer that sells poor service is a poor packer; but he is a good competitor. I would like our trade mark, the 'Arrow S,' to typify not only Swift & Company, but 'Service' in its highest form. Service is 'making good'—and let's all make good in whatever we undertake." (Long applause.)

### Other Speakers of the Evening.

The third speaker was Mr. Walter L. Lipe of the Beechnut Packing Company. Mr. Lipe spoke on the growth of Swift & Company's business and referred to its founder, who founded it on the right principles, and the same policy was continued by his sons, and he hoped that the third generation would be able to carry it on as in the two previous generations.

Mr. Noyes introduced the next speaker, Prof. A. F. J. Remy, Ph.D., of Columbia University. Professor Remy spoke in his usual

(Continued on page 43.)

## MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

### Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of *The National Provisioner*. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

#### IMPORTS OF 15 DEFICIENCY COUNTRIES.

##### Unidentified Meat and Meat Products.

Through failure to identify meat and meat products as belonging to beef, pork, mutton or other kind, the 15 importing countries had a total of unidentified imports in 1912 amounting to 726,000,000 pounds, and this had increased from 413,000,000 pounds in 1895.

Over one-fifth of these imports in 1912 was received by Belgium, chiefly from the United Kingdom and the United States, with supplementary supplies from Argentina, France and the Netherlands.

By Russia, 19 per cent. of these imports were received, about one-half from the United Kingdom, and the remainder chiefly from China and Germany.

Third in order of importance is the United Kingdom, which received 18 per cent. of the total in 1912, chiefly from Argentina, but considerably from the United States and Australia.

Italy's fraction of the total is over 13 per cent., and the imports are derived mostly from Argentina and the United States.

Over 11 per cent. of the total was received by Germany in 1912, the chief countries of supply being primarily the United States, and secondarily Argentina.

Nearly 5 per cent. of the total imports of this unidentified meat was received by Spain from Uruguay, France, United Kingdom, Argentina and the United States in order of importance.

France received 4 per cent. of the total in 1912, mostly from the United Kingdom, and in much less degree from Belgium and the United States.

Switzerland obtained about 4 per cent. of the total in 1912, chiefly from the United States, Italy and Germany.

##### Fresh, Chilled and Frozen.

By 1912 the imports of unidentified fresh, chilled and frozen meat had increased to 182,000,000 pounds from 44,000,000 pounds in 1895. Over one-half of the receipts of the 15 countries in 1912 came to the United Kingdom, and more than one-half of these was brought from Argentina, more than one-fifth from the Netherlands, and about one-tenth from the United States.

Italy's receipts of this class of unidentified meat and meat products amounted to 17.6 per cent. in 1912, brought almost entirely from Argentina.

Russia's fraction in 1912 was 16.7 per cent., and China was almost exclusively the country of supply, with a small supplementary supply from Finland.

The share of Switzerland in the total imports of the 15 countries of unidentified fresh, chilled and frozen meat was about 10 per cent. in 1912, and the supplying countries were Argentina, France, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Australia, in order of importance.

##### Unidentified Fats and Oils.

The fats and oils of unidentified meat received in the import trade of the 15 countries grew from 197,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 316,000,000 pounds in 1910.

About three-eighths of these imports was received by Belgium, chiefly from the United Kingdom, but in considerable fractions from Japan, the United States, France, Argentina and the Netherlands.

Russia received nearly one-third of the total imports of the 15 importing countries of these fats and oils, chiefly from the United Kingdom, but considerably from Germany and China.

Nearly one-fifth of the total came to Italy in 1912, the United States being the leading country of supply, followed in order by the United Kingdom, Argentina and France.

Next in order of importance is Spain, which received nearly 10 per cent. of the total imports of the 15 importing countries of these fats and oils, Uruguay and France being the chief contributors, followed in order of importance by the United Kingdom and Argentina.

##### Other Unidentified Meat Products.

From 1895 to 1912 this class of imports of unidentified meat and meat products increased from 172,000,000 to 228,000,000 pounds, and more than one-third was received by Germany in 1912, the principal supplying countries being the United States, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Argentina and Russia, in order of importance.

The United Kingdom received one-sixth of the total in 1912, nearly one-half of which came from the United States and over one-fifth from Denmark.

Belgium's receipts in 1912 were 13.5 per cent. of the total of the 15 importing countries, more than one-half of which came from the United States, and prominently from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Argentina.

Next in order of importance is the Netherlands, which received in 1912 6.6 per cent. of the total of the 15 countries importing this class of unidentified meat and meat products, derived mainly from the United States and the United Kingdom, but considerably also from Germany.

##### Beef, Mutton, Pork and Fats and Oils.

In the grand total import trade in meat and meat products of the 15 importing countries (Continued on page 32.)



#### FOR FEDERAL LAW TO GRADE FOODS.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Jones of Washington to establish a Federal system of grading and standardizing foods, to prevent deception in food transactions, to regulate food traffic, etc. The bill, which has been referred to the Senate Agricultural Committee, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this act shall be known by the short title of the "United States Food Grades Act."

Section 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to establish, as soon as may be after the enactment hereof, standards of quality for all such articles of food as in his judgment the usages of the trade may permit, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power to alter or modify such standards whenever the necessities of the trade may require. In promulgating the standards, or any alteration or modification of such standards, the Secretary shall specify the date or dates when the same shall become effective and shall give the public notice, not less than sixty days in advance of such date or dates, by such means as he deems proper.

Section 3. That the standards so fixed and established shall be known as the Official Food Standards of the United States.

Section 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall examine all food samples submitted to him, and if possible, classify the same under the established standards, and thereafter the person submitting the same for examination may publicly represent food of the same character and quality as the sample to be of the government standard under which it has been classified.

Section 5. That, wherever possible, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, upon request, notify persons submitting food samples as to what changes will be necessary therein to conform to the established standards.

Section 6. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall charge, assess, and cause to be collected a reasonable fee, in amount to be fixed by him, and as nearly as possible to cover the cost of investigation and classification, from those who submit samples of food for classification.

Section 7. That no person shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State, Territory, or District, or any foreign country, food represented to be of certain government standards, unless samples thereof have heretofore been submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture and by him classified under such standards and of the character and quality of such samples and standards.

Section 8. That no person shall represent any food to be of certain government standards unless samples thereof have heretofore been submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture and by him classified under such standards.

Section 9. That there shall be a board of as many persons as may be necessary, selected by the Secretary of Agriculture, chosen from the classified service, who shall recommend food standards to be established by the Secretary of Agriculture and who shall examine food samples submitted hereunder for and on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall follow the findings and recommendations of such board unless he shall be convinced that it is unwise to do so.

Section 10. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this act.

Section 11. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or be imprisoned not more than one year, or be punished by both fine and imprisonment.

Section 12. That the word "Person" wherever used in this act shall be construed to import the plural or singular as the case demands, and shall include individuals, corporations, companies, societies, or associations.

Section 13. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000, which shall be available until expended, for the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, including rent and the employment under civil service rules and regulations of such persons as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

## TO KEEP PICKLE FROM SOURING.

A reader in the South writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I would like to know what the highest temperature is that a 70-degree pickle will stand before souring. The air in my cellar is pure, above the average.

Your cellar temperature should be held around 34 degs. Fahr., not over 36 degs. Fahr. As nearly a uniform temperature as possible to be maintained is very desirable in curing rooms. Good insulation and good doors, kept closed, will effect this result, with the aid of a good refrigerating machine, of course.

## DRESSING PERCENTAGES ON HOGS.

A subscriber in the Northwest writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We would like a little information in regard to what percentage hogs have been dressed since November last, also what the average per cent. is on last year's hogs. Any information along these lines will be greatly appreciated.

Our shrinkage on hogs with heads off, excepting cheeks, for the last year was 67 per cent., and it runs about the same this year. It seems to us that we are getting a very poor dressed weight.

It would be a hard matter to obtain an average percentage of dressed hog yields for any given time of year. Weights and condition of the various grades are what govern. The yield of hogs dressed as you state range ordinarily from 68 to 71 per cent. of live weight, hence 67 per cent. would be con-

sidered low. It would indicate that you were getting a poor class of hogs as a whole.

## SMOKING FRESH-WATER FISH.

Experiments in smoking various species of fresh-water fish, begun at the Fairport, Mich., station of the United States Bureau of Fisheries about two years ago, have yielded interesting results. The bowfin, or grindle, which usually is regarded as practically worthless, has been found to yield a very superior product when properly smoked. All who have eaten samples have spoken of the excellent texture and flavor of the meat, and some have pronounced it the best of smoked fish. Further experiments are being made with a view to obtaining a product which will appeal to the trade in appearance and quality.

The bowfin is generally known through the Mississippi Basin as dogfish, and has been regarded as practically worthless. It is abundant in the Great Lakes and in sluggish waters from Minnesota and New York to Florida and Texas. The proper utilization of this species will not only add another commercial product to the market, but also will tend to reduce the relative abundance of a species which is most predacious upon the other fishes that are more highly valued in the fresh state.

## DEFINE VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS.

Definitions and standards for edible vegetable fats and oils are outlined in Food Inspection Decision 169, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture under the Food and Drugs Act. These definitions were recommended by the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards, consisting of representatives from the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The definitions outlined in the

food inspection decision were previously adopted by the two associations named above.

The text of the definitions follows:

Edible fats and edible oils are such glycerids of the fatty acids as are recognized to be wholesome foods. They are dry and sweet in flavor and odor.

Cacao butter, cocoa butter, is the edible fat obtained from sound cacao beans (*Theobroma cacao* L.), either before or after roasting.

Coconut oil, copra oil, is the edible oil obtained from the kernels of the coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L. or *Cocos butyracea* L.).

Cochin oil is coconut oil prepared in Cochin (Malabar).

Ceylon oil is coconut oil prepared in Ceylon.

Corn oil, maize oil, is the edible oil obtained from the germ of Indian corn, maize (*Zea mays* L.).

Cottonseed oil is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the cotton plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*, L.), or from the seed of other species of *Gossypium*.

Olive oil, sweet oil, is the edible oil obtained from the sound, mature fruit of the olive tree (*Olea europaea* L.).

Palm kernel oil is the edible oil obtained from the kernels of the fruit of the palm tree (*Elaeis guineensis* L. or *Elaeis Melanococca* Gart.).

Peanut oil, arachis oil, earthnut oil, is the edible oil obtained from the peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.).

Rape seed oil, rape oil, colza oil, is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the rape plant (*Brassica napus* L.) or from the seed of closely related *Brassica* species, which yields oils similar in composition and character to the oil obtained from the seed of *Brassica napus* L.

Soy bean oil, soy oil, soja oil, is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the soy bean plant (*Glycine soja* L., *Soja hispida* Sieb et Zucc., *Soja max.* (L.) Piper).

Sesame oil, gingili oil, teel oil, benné oil, is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the sesame plant (*Sesamum indicum* De Candolle, *Sesamum radiatum* Schum and Thonn, *Sesamum orientale* L.).

Sunflower oil is the edible oil obtained from the seed of the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.).

## The Strange Case of a Swenson

A certain Western concern wrote us recently that an evaporator we had sold them was not up to rated capacity. They had installed the machine themselves so we suggested possible errors that could have been made—but all to no purpose, as our apparatus was condemned after what they thought due further consideration and we were advised to that effect.

But this was indeed a strange case when hundreds of Swensons all over the states and many foreign countries are giving full measure—and over, so we promptly despatched two of our evaporator men to this exception.

Presto: Even the feed lines were choked down—the boys worked right thru a holiday but they secured instead of the unsatisfactory 40% capacity a good 160% with still room to go.

Result—Complete SATISFACTION.

**SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.**

945 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

THE  
NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
New York and  
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association

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GREATEST INDUSTRY OF ALL

The United States Census Bureau recently published the results of its census of manufactures for the year 1914, the latest compilation of statistics made by the federal government. These figures show that the slaughtering and meat packing industry is the foremost industry in the United States as regards value of products manufactured. It surpasses even the combined iron and steel industries by over 300 million dollars and its grand total reaches almost to the two-billion dollar mark.

The total value of production of the slaughtering and meat packing industry and its allied branches in the single year 1914 was \$1,727,693,000. This total does not include almost half a billion dollars worth of products in the soap, fertilizer and cottonseed products industries, which are closely connected and might well be included.

The nearest rival to the meat packing industry in volume of productions is the iron and steel industry. Combining all its varied branches, as shown in the census returns, its

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

total production is valued at only \$1,395,371,000. It is a gigantic industry, but it has fallen a lap behind the much-abused meat packing industry in the race for industrial leadership.

DEMAND CLEANER DAIRIES

Cleaner dairies are demanded in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, following the report of the Tri-State Milk Commission, which has just been made public by Governor Harrington of Maryland. Dr. Clyde L. King, of the University of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the commission, which held meetings in various parts of the three States.

Among other reforms recommended by the commission is "that the milk distributors and plants in the three States be subject to regulations, with heavy penalties for violations; that the basis of inspection be the government score card, and that inspections be made three times a year." Standardization in the production and sale of milk is also recommended.

The report presents an exhaustive analysis of the food value of milk, declaring that a quart is equal to eight eggs, and showing how vital to the interests of the people it is that milk and cream should be pure. It is also set forth that with milk at 9 cents a quart and eggs selling at 45 cents a dozen the consumer pays three and three-tenths times as much for the same food value when buying eggs as when buying milk.

It is understood that the Linthicum resolution now pending in Congress was a big factor in the determination of the three States to look into their dairies and creameries.

VETO ON APPROPRIATIONS

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has gone on record by a large vote in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would permit the President to approve or disapprove any specific items or provisions contained in any appropriation bill. This was accomplished by means of a referendum. It is said the proposed legislation which has been so strongly endorsed has for its main point of attack the lack of power of the Chief Executive to veto so-called "pork barrel" legislation.

As indicated by the preliminary count, 1,195 votes favored the President's exercising independent judgment and 60 did not, each organization being allowed from one to ten votes according to its membership. Four hundred and seventy-five organizations participated in the balloting. The result will be particularly pleasing to the New York Merchants' Association which presented, for the consideration of the National Chamber, the question of enlarging the President's power of veto.

Affirmative arguments in the National Chamber referendum which were so strongly backed up by the country-wide vote, may be summed up in the following words of William C. Breed, of New York, representing the Merchants' Association:

"The change proposed is not one which affects any fundamental or substantial right granted by the Constitution. The President already has the power to veto the whole appropriation bill. Why should he not have the power to veto separate items or provisions in such bills? To give him such right can hardly be styled an enlargement of powers. One might more correctly say that it was but to give him the right to apply in a business-like manner the power which he already possesses."

"The suggested amendment was certainly within the reasonable intent of the framers of the Constitution, since when the President was given the power of veto and became a check on all legislation it can hardly be assumed that the Constitution makers, or certainly the adopting conventions, ever appreciated that the practical handling of large appropriation bills by Congress at the end of a session, and the establishment of a practice of adding 'riders' to appropriation bills, might practically nullify the power of veto directly granted to the Executives."

It is declared the veto clause of the Constitution as it stands, or rather as it has worked out in practice, is clearly not expressive of the will of the people who constitute the sovereign Constitution making power. In thirty-five States the people have declared in constitutions which they have adopted that they wish the Executive to have the power to veto individual items in appropriation bills.

In five of these States where the constitution as originally adopted did not grant that power to the executive, the people, by special vote, have specifically amended their constitutions, so as to make possible the business-like handling of the financial affairs of State government and the doing away, as far as possible, with log rolling, wasteful appropriation of moneys for public purposes, and appropriation of public funds for private and local interests.

It is said at least forty-five resolutions have been introduced in Congress to provide that the President be given the power to veto individual items and provisions in appropriation bills. The last of these was introduced as late as the Sixty-fourth Congress in 1915. Numerous former Presidents are said to have favored independent veto power. In the immediate past President Taft is pointed to as an advocate of this legislation.

The evils and abuses which arise from the present methods of Congress in preparing and passing appropriation bills are too well known to require detailed consideration, as the Merchants' Association says. General appropriation bills are commonly delayed until near the closing hours of Congress, and effective scrutiny and revision of them by either House is extremely difficult and practically impossible. They are the channels through which all sorts of "jobs" and questionable appropriations find their easy course.

February 3, 1917

## TRADE GLEANINGS

A branch house will be erected at Dallas, Tex., by the George A. Hormel Company, of Austin, Minn.

A \$15,000 fire swept through the sausage-making plant of the Cudahy Packing Company at Bridgeport, Conn.

It is reported that an addition to cost \$25,000 will be built by Armour & Company to their plant in Spokane, Wash.

It is reported that a cottonseed oil mill to cost \$100,000 will be built by the Harris, Irby & Voss Company at Chillicothe, Ky.

A sausage-making plant at Bridgeport, Conn., owned by F. W. M. Behrens, was almost completely destroyed by a fire. Cause unknown.

J. H. Culbertson, D. P. Douglass and W. J. Davidson are the incorporators of the Chesterfield Live Stock Co., Chesterfield, S. C. Capital stock \$5,000.

A 40x400 ft. oil mill building of concrete construction and to cost \$30,000 will be erected at New Braunfels, Tex., by the Landa Cotton Oil Company.

The four-story building at 298 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, Wis., occupied by the Ross Casing & Supply Company, has been destroyed by fire.

Charles H. Stix, William P. Erhart and Charles M. Rice are the incorporators of the Stix-Erhart Leather Company, St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock, \$2,000.

Nine thousand square feet of floor space has been added to the warehouse of the Elston Packing Company on Pearl street, N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Karuza Provision Co., to manufacture food products of all kinds, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Capital stock, \$50,000.

The Cape Fear Stock Farm, Godwin, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Marvin V. Smith, F. B. Carlton, D. L. Pridgen and others.

The Mathison Glue Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. G. M. Morgan, C. E. Henneghan and E. L. Clench are the incorporators.

Fire destroyed the two upper floors of the main building in the packing plant of Sperry & Barnes on Long Wharf, New Haven, Conn. Damage caused is estimated at \$50,000.

The Hutt Cattle Company, Midland, Tex., has been incorporated by D. L. Hutt of Midland, W. L. Hutt of Fort Worth, Tex., and J. E. Hutt of Kansas City, Mo. Capital stock \$150,000.

E. O. Hiler, of Boston, Mass., is president of the American Karakul Company, Portland, Me., incorporated to raise, deal in, etc., all kinds of livestock, etc. Capital stock, \$1,000,000.

The Miami Pure Food Packing Company, Miami, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 with C. J. Hulsenamp as president and G. E. Fairfield, secretary and treasurer.

The Maine Beef Cattle Company, Kennebunk, Me., to deal in cattle, livestock and prepare same for market, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 with S. C. Hall, of Kennebunk, as president.

Fire of unknown origin caused a damage of \$50,000 to the main building of the Dixie Cotton Oil Company, 1420 Bell street, Montgomery, Ala. Flames were prevented from spreading to the lard plant and main storage building.

Sa-Tu-rol, Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture soap and cleaning compounds, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by E. J. Carroll, L. W. Stevens, 363 Canal street, and A. Parker, 51 Chambers street, New York, N. Y.

A four-story and basement building of reinforced concrete construction, and to be equipped with ice machines, smokehouse, sausage manufacturing department, freezer and chill rooms, etc., will be built at Baltimore, Md., by Wilson and Company.

M. M. Sanderson, of Buffalo, N. Y.; A. J. Squier, 27 Coenties Slip, New York, N. Y.; and H. N. Squier, Scranton, Pa., are the incorporators of the Warren Lubricant Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., to manufacture oils, greases, etc. Capital stock, \$50,000.

M. Friedlander & Company, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., to manufacture hides, skins, leather, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are: M. Friedlander, J. Friedlander, 249 West 107th street, New York, N. Y., and R. L. Cleland, 428 Park Hill avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

## SALE OF GARBAGE GREASE

### Municipal Reduction Plant

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Chicago, January 23, 1917.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the City of Chicago until 11 a. m. Friday, February 9, 1917, at Room 406 City Hall, for the purchase and removal of Garbage Grease from the Municipal Reduction Plant of the City of Chicago, located at 39th and Iron Streets, Chicago, and on the West arm of the South fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, according to Specifications on file in the office of the Department of Public Works of said City, Room 406 City Hall.

Proposals must be made out upon blanks furnished at said office, and be addressed to said Department, indorsed "Proposals for Sale of Garbage Grease—Municipal Reduction Plant," and be accompanied with Twenty Thousand Dollars in money or a certified check for the same amount on some responsible Bank located and doing business in the City of Chicago and made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Commissioner of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

No proposal will be considered unless the party offering it shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Public Works of his ability, and that he has the necessary facilities together with sufficient pecuniary resources to fulfill the conditions of the Contract and Specifications, provided such contract should be awarded to him.

Companies or firms bidding will give the individual names as well as the name of the firm with their address.

FRANK I. BENNETT,  
Commissioner of Public Works.

**35** of the 49 packers who advertised in the January 20, 1917 issue of this paper have used  
**B and P Special Enamel**

*Let us tell you why they continue using it*

THE TROPICAL PAINT AND OIL CO. Cleveland  
OHIO

**HUDFORD**  
ONE-TON TRUCK \$725  
No Extras. Complete  
HUDFORD CO. of N. Y.

### THE BEST LIGHT DELIVERY TRUCK ON THE MARKET

Merchants appreciate the small upkeep and the reliability of the Ford Car, with

Hudford One-Ton Unit attached. Your old Ford can be converted for \$380, all

complete. DELIVERY BODIES FOR FORDS AND HUDFORDS

SALESROOM AND SERVICE STATION

1700 B'way. Corner 54th Street Phone, Circle 3385

New York

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

Hartford City Paper Company - Hartford City, Indiana

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Values Steady Prior to Thursday's Panic—Shipments Liberal—Hog Receipts Large—Exports Maintained.

On Thursday the provision list was panicky. The threatened German blockade of much of Europe by Germany, and fear of the war spreading to involve neutrals, caused tremendous liquidation of meats and lard, under which prices crumbled.

Pork dropped more than three dollars a barrel, and lard and rib contracts were about 100 points per contract lower. The disposition everywhere seemed to be to act conservatively.

The packing of hogs continues large and the movement from the country is in excess of last year, but notwithstanding these heavy receipts the accumulation of stocks is moderate.

The comparative figures of the movement of livestock during the past year make a most interesting showing. The movement of hogs at the principal western points for the past year amounted to the enormous total of 30,885,981 head, against 21,031,405 the preceding year, while the previous largest receipts prior to the current year were 22,863,701 in 1908.

The fact that the receipts exceeded the previous year by nearly 10,000,000 head was most remarkable in view of the report that the number of hogs in the country on the first of the year showed a total of 67,453,000, against 67,766,000 the preceding year, which was the largest amount ever reported. The additional marketing of 10,000,000 hogs during the year, according to this statement, did not have any material effect on the total number in the country, indicating that the production of hogs was much in excess of the government estimate in September.

The marketing of cattle and sheep also showed an important increase. The preliminary figures show a total of cattle of 11,457,890, compared with 7,963,591 the preceding year and the previous high record of 9,590,710 in 1907. The increased marketing of nearly 4,000,000 cattle during the year did not have any effect on the total number, as the aggregate supply of milch cows and other cattle was 62,957,000, against 61,920,000 a year ago. These figures also show that the effect of high prices has been to increase the number of food animals raised, or else the government report of the total number in the country is not in harmony with the facts.

A similar comparison of the marketing of sheep for the year shows a total of 14,073,529 at the leading points, against 11,160,246 the preceding year, and the previous high record from 1913 on of 14,037,830. The effect of the marketing of sheep was felt very slightly. The total figures for the supply on hand January 1 were 48,483,000, compared with 48,625,000 the previous year, yet the excess of marketing over the preceding year was about 3,000,000.

The government report in the January issue gave a very interesting comparison of the prices of livestock other than swine, according to the age of the animal, compared with the receiving years. This is quite interesting as affecting the price of cattle. The price for animals under one year averaged in 1917 \$20.19, against \$19.08 the pre-

ceding year; one to two years, \$33.93, against \$31.48, and two years and over, \$48.57, against \$45.81.

The market developments during the early part of the week were not particularly important either way. There has been a fair volume of business from day to day in contracts, but there has been no big trading. The fluctuations have been comparatively narrow, nevertheless there has been a fairly strong tone, and prices have rather easily advanced as a result of the buying. The offerings on the advances have been well taken, so that the situation as a whole seems to maintain its own position of strength.

The movement of hogs at the primary points had continued in large volume, and this is reflected in the weekly packing statistics which have been very encouraging. The price of hogs was high, which is attracting the movement from the country, but the price of product is also high, and both are at the highest quotations reached since the currency values following the Civil War. The very high prices which prevail do not seem to be checking the distribution. Shipments of product from packing centers continue large and the exports are also of good volume.

The shipments of product have been very heavy. During the past week the exports of meats amounted to nearly 25,000,000 pounds, and the exports of lard to 20,750,000 pounds. The total shipments of meats of all kinds have since November 1 amounted to 256,582,000 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 31,811,000 pounds. The exports of lard have so far amounted to 136,765,000 pounds, an increase of 14,997,000, compared with last year.

Some indications are that the export movement will keep on a very heavy scale, although much of course depends on the persistence of the buying for the Allies. There is a steady volume of shipments to Belgium. Recently, however, a report has been current that shipments to Belgium were being held up awaiting orders from the other side.

LARD.—Unsettled political affairs in the country have interfered with trade, but light stocks caused dealers to lower prices very moderately. City is quoted at \$16.20; Western, \$16.50; Middle West, \$16.10@16.20; refined Continent, \$17.25@17.60; South American, \$17.50@17.80; Brazil, kegs, \$18.25@18.60; compound, 13½@13¾c.

BEEF.—There was much strength to the list until the political crisis of Thursday developed. Mess., \$23@23.50; packet, \$23.50@25.50; family, \$25.50@27.50; extra India, \$40.00@42.00.

PORK.—The bid prices were reduced late in the week due to political uncertainties. Mess., \$32.50@33.50; clear, \$32.00@34.50, and family, \$31.50@34.00.

### SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to January 31, 1917:

BACON.—Belgium, 6,337,500 lbs.; Bermuda, 8,348 lbs.; British West Indies, 292 lbs.; Columbia, 131 lbs.; Cuba, 58,336 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 355 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 85 lbs.; England, 2,389,486 lbs.; France, 783,724 lbs.; French Africa, 26,777 lbs.; French West Indies, 24 lbs.; Jamaica, 63 lbs.; Mexico, 690 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 32 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS, CURED.—Barbados, 533 lbs.; Bermuda, 12,542 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,986 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,945 lbs.; Colombia, 107 lbs.; Cuba, 144,652 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 1,504 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,465 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 642 lbs.; England, 1,608,182 lbs.; France, 206,466 lbs.; French Africa, 1,289 lbs.; French West Indies, 10,474 lbs.; Guatemala, 608 lbs.; Haiti, 50 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,820 lbs.; Mexico, 514 lbs.; Panama, 338 lbs.; Salvador, 200 lbs.; San Domingo, 202 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 236 lbs.; Venezuela, 602 lbs.

LARD.—Belgium, 6,256,597 lbs.; Bermuda, 646 lbs.; Brazil, 1,420 lbs.; British South

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, January 25, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	OIL Bags.	Cottonseed Bbls.	Bacon and Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
	Cake. OIL Bags.	Oil. Butter. Hams. Tallow. Beef. Pork. Bbls.	Pkgs.
		Boxes.	Pkgs.
Celtic, Liverpool	650	1983	700 1800
New York, Liverpool	400	976 2549	126 898
Orduna, Liverpool		569	
Finland, Liverpool	500	400 5927	153 50 1940 7850
Pannonia, London		98	
Larne, London		3178	240
Minnehaha, London	596	959	10
Saint George, London		475	
Idaho, Hull		1051	
City of Hankow, Hull		1919	
Wells City, Bristol		1163	
Algeria, Rotterdam		1925	1315
Vesta, Amsterdam	3594		5225
Ranenfjord, Bergen	1580		
Storfond, Havre		1561	
Asator, Havre		6720	45 1347 1757
Dalmata, Havre		947	
Macona, Havre	575		
Harlem, Havre		7113	
Bergedalen, Bordeaux		630	
Wentworth, St. Nazaire		1999	
Fenchurch, Marseilles		520	
Allanton, Marseilles	140	745	142 2980 4550
Calabria, Genoa		755	
*Various, Various			710
Total	3594	3845 1972 42786	2428 424 16502 79075

\*Details withheld by steamship company.

Africa, 11,232 lbs.; British West Indies, 930 lbs.; Chile, 8,275 lbs.; Colombia, 9,500 lbs.; Cuba, 181 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 1,500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 3,081 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,107 lbs.; Ecuador, 8,640 lbs.; England, 1,006,144 lbs.; France, 346,271 lbs.; French Africa, 3,725 lbs.; French West Indies, 14,200 lbs.; Haiti, 18,100 lbs.; Jamaica, 448 lbs.; Mexico, 20,200 lbs.; Norway, 243,612 lbs.; Panama, 4,988 lbs.; Peru, 22,654 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 850 lbs.; Salvador, 13,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,484 lbs.; Uruguay, 367 lbs.; Venezuela, 15,683 lbs.

**LARD COMPOUNDS.**—Belgium, 3,310,888 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,815 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,400 lbs.; British South Africa, 20,370 lbs.; British West Indies, 14,560 lbs.; Cuba, 157,343 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 750 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 3,175 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 100 lbs.; England, 360,282 lbs.; French Africa, 2,200 lbs.; French West Indies, 24,400 lbs.; Haiti, 2,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,120 lbs.; Panama, 5,126 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 22,734 lbs.

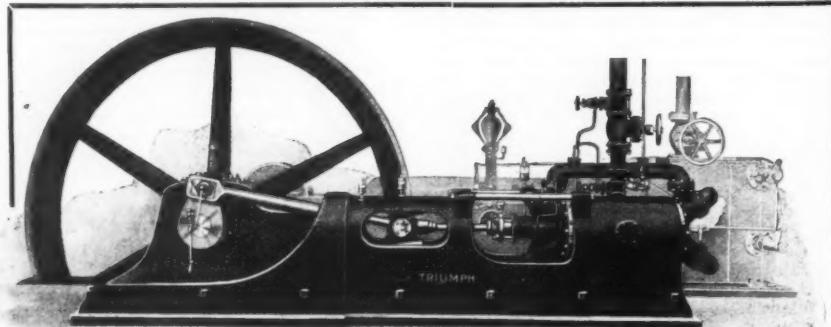
**LARD OIL.**—Bermuda, 5 gals.; British South Africa, 189 gals.; Cuba, 510 gals.; Dutch East Indies, 50 gals.; Mexico, 810 gals.; Panama, 32 gals.

**FRESH PORK.**—Bermuda, 10,647 lbs.; Brazil, 788 lbs.; British Guiana, 6,400 lbs.; British West Indies, 457 lbs.; England, 164,836 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,000 lbs.

**PICKLED PORK.**—Barbados, 21,500 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,604 lbs.; Brazil, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 19,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 7,350 lbs.; Chile, 3,500 lbs.; Cuba, 33,802 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 16,400 lbs.; England, 120,818 lbs.; France, 32,319 lbs.; French Africa, 1,200 lbs.; French West Indies, 500 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,100 lbs.; Panama, 200 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 2,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 17,520 lbs.

**CANNED PORK.**—Bermuda, 343 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 377 lbs.; England, 13,840 lbs.; Venezuela, 240 lbs.

**SAUSAGE.**—Bermuda, 4,769 lbs.; British Guiana, 45 lbs.; British India, 14 lbs.; British West Indies, 354 lbs.; Colombia, 165 lbs.; Cuba, 1,444 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 162 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 497 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 360 lbs.; England, 1,000 lbs.; France, 140,775 lbs.; French Africa, 7,975 lbs.; French West Indies, 348 lbs.; Italy, 1,375 lbs.; Jamaica, 152 lbs.; Mexico, 38 lbs.; Panama, 940 lbs.; Salvador, 80 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 450 lbs.; Venezuela, 137 lbs.



## TRIUMPH THE NOISELESS COMPRESSOR

Everybody knows that noiseless machinery is one of the truest indications of efficient, high-grade equipment.

Engineers and economists are agreed that noise and vibration are absolute wastes, and that wherever these exist excess friction will also be found. Then why contend with a noisy ammonia compressor?

The TRIUMPH Horizontal Double-Acting Ammonia Compressor is the highest example of Twentieth Century silent machine construction and is backed by years of experience and active research.

### BULLETIN 501



*"True in the Long Run"*

**The Triumph Ice Machine Co.**

Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to January 31, 1917:

**CATTLE.**—Bermuda, 2 hd.

**BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.**—Barbados, 1,000 lbs.; Belgium, 2,945,942 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,500 lbs.; British East Africa, 3,040 lbs.; British Guiana, 12,600 lbs.; British South Africa, 6,600 lbs.; British West Indies, 12,393 lbs.; Chile, 4,000 lbs.; Colombia, 400 lbs.; Costa Rica, 500 lbs.; Cuba, 800 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 58,500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 760 lbs.; England, 79,000 lbs.; French West Indies, 20,400 lbs.; Haiti, 952 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,300 lbs.; Mexico, 200 lbs.; Panama, 8,100 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 2,000 lbs.

**FRESH BEEF.**—Bermuda, 136,368 lbs.; Brazil, 1,919 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,552 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; England, 487,775 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, 3,700 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,680 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,700 lbs.; British West Indies, 15,244 lbs.; Costa Rica, 576 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,400 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 300 lbs.; Italy, 1,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 6,000 lbs.; Panama, 10,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,100 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Cuba, 3,838 lbs.; England, 76,338 lbs.; Norway, 149,850 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—From Baltimore to England, 95,751 lbs.

**STEARINE.**—Cuba, 48,116 lbs.; Ecuador, 400 lbs.; England, 23,040 lbs.; France, 223,960 lbs.; French West Indies, 203 lbs.; Venezuela, 33,450 lbs.

**ANIMAL FATS.**—Colombia, 384 lbs.; NEATSFOOT OIL.—France, 10,500 gals.

**TALLOW.**—Brazil, 99 lbs.; British West Indies, 375 lbs.; Colombia, 11,792 lbs.; French West Indies, 867 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,250 lbs.; Spain, 67,399 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,500 lbs.

**CANNED BEEF (Value).**—Argentina, \$174; Bermuda, \$2,232; Brazil, \$129; British East Africa, \$277; British South Africa, \$528; British West Indies, \$277; Colombia, \$88; Cuba, \$777; Dutch East Indies, \$1,086; Dutch Guiana, \$54; Dutch West Indies, \$303; Ecuador, \$50; England, \$34,633; France, \$65,600; French West Indies, \$98; Honduras, \$36; Jamaica, \$217; Mexico, \$405; Nicaragua, \$35; Panama, \$893; Portuguese Africa, \$418; Salvador, \$79; Trinidad, Island of, \$406; Venezuela, \$775.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending January 27, 1917, with comparisons:

#### FORK, BBLS.

To—	Week ending Jan. 27, 1917.	Week ending Jan. 29, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to Jan. 27, 1917.
United Kingdom...	50	440	2,002
Continent .....	401	.....	1,741
So. & Cen. Am...	51	354	3,751
West Indies .....	1,365	521	11,679
Br. No. Am. Col...	25	95	1,439
Other countries...	.....	.....	118
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>20,730</b>

#### MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom...	9,934,000	13,142,090	172,651,975
Continent .....	14,134,831	621,750	75,940,146
So. & Cen. Am...	61,832	169,081	681,185
West Indies .....	205,436	118,832	2,718,036
Br. No. Am. Col...	.....	7,350	121,200
Other countries...	60	611	223,534
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>24,336,159</b>	<b>14,059,714</b>	<b>252,336,136</b>

#### LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom...	5,388,236	4,302,146	40,119,206
Continent .....	14,263,767	2,518,500	52,314,910
So. & Cen. Am...	581,045	557,028	8,047,876
West Indies .....	387,192	188,104	5,758,484
Br. No. Am. Col...	4,600	.....	91,343
Other countries...	128,130	33,930	433,627
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20,752,970</b>	<b>7,601,708</b>	<b>136,765,446</b>

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Ments, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,177	33,166,459	19,963,970
Boston .....	25	1,169,700	70,100
New Orleans .....	600	.....	718,000
Total week .....	1,892	21,336,159	20,752,070
Previous week...	1,754	19,113,079	13,217,600
Two weeks ago...	1,639	13,814,428	5,487,738
Cor. week last y'r	1,410	14,059,714	7,601,708

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '16, same time to Jan. 27, '17, last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs....	4,146,000
Meats, lbs....	252,336,136
Lard, lbs....	136,765,446

Dec. 3,017,400  
Inc. 34,827,745  
Inc. 14,997,184

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market has ruled steadier and interests in touch with prominent handlers state that the understone is healthy. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 pounds of City special tallow was traded in recently at the 11½c. basis. The buying has been almost entirely domestic and no actual export business has been traced.

Thursday's momentous political news caused fresh unsettlement in the market.

At London the market was steady up to this time. Strength in the foreign provision list is still having influence. It is evident that the very unsettled shipping conditions, particularly as caused by recent raids in South American waters, are still leaving a mark in the English markets.

Offerings of South American tallow at New York are spoken of, but nothing indicates that there is any business doing or that any will be done in the immediate future. Holders of tallow in South America will have to stand for the higher insurance rates on shipping and higher freight rates.

A slightly easier glycerine market has been noted, but the price change is not important enough to have bearing on the tallow market. As a rule, political conditions are being closely followed and the changes are reflected in increased conservatism in many quarters.

Prime City tallow is quoted at 11½c. nominal and City specials at 11½c. bid, loose.

**OLEOSTEARINE.**—The market has ruled a trifle steadier at the basis of 13c. There is less demand for compound lard interests, but stearine is not being pressed for sale here or at Western points.

### SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL.**—Export business is at a minimum and prices are lower. Extras are quoted at 20½c. nom., and medium at 18@18½c. nom.

**PEANUT OIL.**—Trade is dull—awaiting political conditions. Prices are quoted at \$1.00@1.05.

**PALM OIL.**—Foreign offers are practically nil and political conditions are against business. Prime red, spot, 13½c.; Lagos, spot, 13½@14½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, nom.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is unsettled—awaiting political developments. Prices at 12@12½c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The tendency is to trade cautiously on account of delicate international political affairs. Spot is quoted at 11½@12c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market is without special change. Prices are unaltered.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Scarcity of offers from abroad helps the price list, as do high shipping costs, but business is held in check by political uncertainties. Copra is higher. Ceylon, 15@15½c.; Cochin, 18½@19½c.

**GREASE.**—The market is more unsettled as a result of the grave political situation at this time. Yellow, 10@10½c., nom.; bone, 9½@10½c., nom.; house, 9½@10½c.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 14,228 quarters for export last week. Arrivals included 121 casks of cured beef, 3,000 cases of canned meats, 4,463 casks of tallow, 7,737 bags of tankage and dried blood, 135 casks of stearine, 619 packages of sinews and 1,009 of glue stock, and 104 casks of casings.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to February 1, 1917, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 111,772 quarters; to the Continent, 56,655 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 63,148 quarters; to the Continent, none; to the United States, none.

### IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending January 27, 1917, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to — pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being — cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled — pounds, and averaged — cents per pound.

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-	Glas-	Rotter-	Copen-
	pool,	gow,	dam,	hagen,
Beef, carcasses	2.00	3.00	300c.	275c.
Pork, barrels	2.00	3.00	300c.	275c.
Bacon	3.00	3.00	300c.	275c.
Canned meats	3.00	3.00	300c.	275c.
Lard, carcasses	3.00	3.00	300c.	275c.
Tallow	3.00	3.00	300c.	275c.
Cottonseed oil	3.00	3.75	300c.	275c.
Oil Cake	3.00	3.00	200c.	175c.
Butter	3.00	3.00	250c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, February 1, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 22@23c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 20c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 19c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½@19c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 20c.; city steam lard, 16½c.; city dressed hogs, 16c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; skinned shoulders, 16@16½c.; boneless butts, 18c.; Boston butts, 17c.; sparribs, 12c.; neck ribs, 3@4c.; lean trimmings, 17@17½c.; regular trimmings, 14@14½c.; kidneys, 7c.; tails, 7@8c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 6@6½c.; pig tongues, 15½c.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 31. Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½@4½ per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4½c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@4½ per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3c. per lb.; tale, 1½@1½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5@5½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, — per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 12½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 14c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 13½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 15@16c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.20@1.25 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.20 per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 15@15½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 19@20c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 11@11½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.05 per gal.; soya bean oil, 11½@12c. per lb.; corn oil, — per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, \$1@1.11 per gal.

Prime city special tallow, 11½c. per lb.; brown grease, — per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 10@10½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 51@52c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 40c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 30½c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 52@53c. per lb.

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TALLOW

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STEARINE

February 3, 1917

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending February 1, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Feb. 1, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Week ending Feb. 1, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Same period, 1915.
From New York—			Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	937	From New York	13,334	95,473
Argentina	—	1,264	From New Orleans	20	14,748
Australia	—	173	From Galveston	—	—
Bolivia	6	44	From Philadelphia	—	6,336
Brazil	—	722	From Baltimore	—	327
British Guiana	—	211	From Savannah	—	463
Central America	22	434	From Norfolk and Newport News	—	1,648
Chile	—	782	From Boston	—	—
Cuba	160	6,711	From San Francisco	—	—
Denmark	—	5,414	From Mobile	—	—
Dutch Guiana	99	521	From Michigan	6,368	21,103
Ecuador	—	16	From Buffalo	477	477
England	300	3,099	From St. Lawrence	7	647
France	—	2,815	From Dakota	1,082	1,709
French Guiana	136	441	From Vermont	9	9
Haiti	—	88	From other ports	—	7
Italy	—	700	Total	21,297	142,157
Mexico	—	262			290,788
Netherlands	11,775	39,412	—♦—		
Newfoundland	—	376			
Norway	675	10,265			
Panama	36	1,046			
Peru	—	2			
San Domingo	16	1,345			
Scotland	50	500			
South America, other	—	1,495			
Sweden	—	11,100			
Turkey in Asia	—	96			
Uruguay	—	1,107			
Venezuela	1	13			
West Indies, other	58	4,082			
Total	13,334	95,473			
From New Orleans—					
Cuba	—	1,244			
Mexico	20	935			
Norway	—	11,800			
Panama	—	760			
West Indies	—	9			
Total	20	14,748			
From Philadelphia—					
Argentina	—	47			
Netherlands	—	5,847			
Scotland	—	442			
Total	—	6,336			
From Savannah—					
Netherlands	—	1,648			
Total	—	1,648			
From Michigan—					
Canada	—	6,368			
Total	—	6,368			
From Buffalo—					
Canada	—	477			
Total	—	477			
From St. Lawrence—					
Canada	—	7			
Total	—	7			
From Dakota—					
Canada	—	1,082			
Total	—	1,082			
From Vermont—					
Canada	—	9			
Total	—	9			
From other ports—					
Mexico	—	7			
Total	—	7			

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., February 1, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil sold at 85c., but 84c. was generally bid. Meal and hulls quiet, prices nominally unchanged.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., February 1, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, nominally 82½c. Prime, 7½ per cent. Meal quiet at \$37@37.50. Prime hulls, \$17@17.50 loose, \$18.50@19 sacked.

## New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., February 1, 1917.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady at 82½c. bid, 83 @85c. asked; mills expecting continued good demand for provisions and oil, regardless of political developments. Cake and meal unchanged. Hulls steady at \$17.50 loose, \$20.50 sacked, New Orleans.

## Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, February 1, 1917.—Markets nominal. Prime crude cottonseed oil, 80c. Prime summer yellow, 84@84½c. No quotations on cake.

## COTTON OIL MILLS LOSING GROUND.

Methods of Separation and Extraction Must Be Improved to Prevent Losses.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., January 24, 1917.—The mills are again losing ground on both extraction and separation, as shown by the following averages. Our suggestion is that now is the best time to plan to prevent these losses next year.

We hear the mill man say: "We don't know what prices will be next year, therefore we do not know how we will want to operate." We take it that this is all the more reason for studying variations in equipment, and installing as far as possible and adapting equipment which will do almost anything desired by the operator.

Standard figures and averages for this month last year and last month this year are included for comparison.

	Produced Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.	Shipped out to Dec. 31.	*On hand to Dec. 31.
Crude oil, lbs.	700,714,302	607,917,283	102,275,451
Refined oil, lbs.	3,509,924,061	—	190,772,950
Cake and meal, tons	1,114,636	1,098,525	215,490
Hulls, tons	518,153	471,543	196,206
Linters, 500-lb. bales	626,629	461,832	196,881
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales	150,862	167,346	9,754
Motes, grabots and sweepings, 500-lb. bales	15,317	7,807	10,678

\*Does not include 14,329 tons on hand at mills, July 31, 1916, nor 107,297 tons re-shipped.

Cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, and on hand:

	Produced Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.	Shipped out to Dec. 31.	*On hand to Dec. 31.
Crude oil, lbs.	700,714,302	607,917,283	102,275,451
Refined oil, lbs.	3,509,924,061	—	190,772,950
Cake and meal, tons	1,114,636	1,098,525	215,490
Hulls, tons	518,153	471,543	196,206
Linters, 500-lb. bales	626,629	461,832	196,881
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales	150,862	167,346	9,754
Motes, grabots and sweepings, 500-lb. bales	15,317	7,807	10,678

\*Oil in transit not included.

† Includes 6,144,992 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 8,700 pounds by brokers and in storage.

‡ Produced from 550,178,963 pounds crude oil.

§ Includes 5,145,511 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments.

¶ Includes 16,542 bales of linters, 503 bales of hull fiber and 336 bales of motes, grabots and sweepings stored elsewhere than at the mills.

♦♦♦

## EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Revised Government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for the month of December, by ports of export, are reported as follows, with totals compared: From New York, 20,714 bbls.; from New Orleans, 5,175 bbls.; from Georgia, 1,600 bbls.; from Virginia, 431 bbls.; from Michigan, 6,368 bbls.; from St. Lawrence, 7 bbls.; from Galveston, 107 bbls.; from Dakota, 1,082 bbls.; from Vermont, 9 bbls. Total: December, 1916, 36,060 bbls.; December, 1915, 69,938 bbls. Total season 1916 to date, four months, 116,147 bbls.; same period last year, 230,176 lbs.

	Avg. mills.	Best Avg.	Worst Avg.	Avg. Jan.	Avg. Dec.
Cake analysis:	850	805	835	843	801
Moisture	8.06	8.05	8.25	8.11	8.06
Ammonia	8.04	8.35	8.23	8.11	8.06
Protein	41.35	42.92	42.43	41.70	41.42
Oil	6.51	5.27	11.51	6.35	6.33
Standard	.51	.63	1.40	.78	.78

Hull analysis:

	Number samples	23	35	79	496
Whole seeds & meats					
Refining loss					
Color-red					
Free acid					

Oil analysis:

	Number samples	55	61	11.8	7.7	8.0
Refining loss						
Color-red						
Free acid						

Seed analysis:

	Number samples	89	83	89	99
Moisture					
Color-red					
Free acid					

Calculated yield 100 lbs.

	Per ton	40.2	36.0	38.2	37.7
45 per cent Pro.		926	807	912	909
Ammonia in seed		4.27	3.72	4.20	4.15

♦♦♦

Watch page 48 for bargains.

# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Thursday's Smash on Political Advices—Previous Firmness in the Spot Position—Near Months in Contract Markets Strong—Crude Oil Firm—Larger Exports—Speculation Quiet—Political Reports Being Awaited.

The whole cotton oil situation was altered by Thursday's news, which included a threatened German blockade of all Entente Europe and possible war with the United States and other neutrals.

All markets were panicky and cotton oil shared in the demoralization. Large and small interests agreed that conservatism was the only policy until the skies were clearer, and accordingly speculative trades were evened. Ordinary factors were lost sight of in the diligent study of the political situation.

January oil in the New York contract market had sold at the 14c. basis just before its expiration. This price marked the highest level in the history of the cotton oil trade for a contract. In gallons this level would be equivalent to \$1.05. Of course, recognition must be taken of the fact that the price of 14c. was established with a minimum of trading and under unusual conditions, but these qualifying incidents did not altogether take from the significance from the level attained.

The belated short covering in January, presumably for speculative account, explained the buying. It is probable that the very high price would not have been established if transit conditions had been normal. As it is, cotton oil is moved northward with difficulty and at no time this season has there been an important stock of cotton oil at New York available for delivery on contracts.

The scarcity of tank cars at southern points is being much discussed, especially as the situation does not seem to improve. The demand for tank cars has served to lift the normal rental price of about \$1.00 a day to about \$5.00 a day, and in some cases a higher rate has been made. A story is current of some prominent southern interests having recently entered the crude oil business in a moderate way with an investment of about \$200,000 and with its available tank cars has a good chance of securing rentals alone of more than \$300,000 this year.

The railroad congestion is having much to do with the demand for tank cars. It is difficult to move these cars and the surplus has also been brought down by the greater movement of foreign oils, such as soya bean oil, in this country. The opinion prevails that the situation would be relieved if railroad embargoes would be lifted, but very few authorities anticipate any material improvement in this

regard, especially as the severe cold and unsettled weather in parts of the country work against rail transportation.

Under the circumstances it was not surprising that the shorts in the near positions of the local market were intimated. The view is held that if any great premium for March oil at New York is scored within the next three weeks it will give refiners opportunity to make extraordinary efforts to supply themselves with oil for New York contracts. In the meantime, the market is nervous and there has been a tendency to switch commitments to the more distant positions, which are likely to move more in accord with supply and demand factors.

The crude oil situation was regarded as firm prior to Thursday's political news. In the southeast the basis ranged close to 85c. Naturally, the difficulty in moving oil out of the south is not a bullish feature ultimately as far as crude oil is concerned, even though it is treated as such just now in the New York market. Holders of oil in general have been encouraged by the larger exports, as shown in another column, but it remains to be seen whether the clearances of the next several weeks will be up to the liberal proportions predicted. Another census bureau report on cottonseed and oil is in this edition.

Peace hopes have again sprung up the early

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part of the week and are being made the basis for more discussion. However, the cotton oil list has not moved very much of late with the peace advices. Fluctuations in lard have been followed, even though frequent advances in this product have not led to any further broadening of the compound lard trade. This is explained by the fact that consumers of compound lard bought freely the past several weeks and apparently are now working off supplies.

The view is held that in the event of peace negotiations of a more definite sort or an armistice there would be a bullish demonstration in lard and sympathetically in cotton oil. Buying of oils and greases for the Central Empires is expected with the prospect of peace. At the same time there has been no evidence of buying of cotton oil at the south or locally for these foreign interests.

Closing prices Saturday, January 27, 1917.—Spot, \$12.40; January, \$12.40; February, \$12.40; March, \$12.43@12.45; April, \$12.30@12.35; May, \$12.31@12.32; June, \$12.30@12.33; July, \$12.31@12.33; August, \$12.30@12.32. Total sales, 6,200 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$11.07@11.20; January, 200, \$14.00; March, 1,600, \$12.45@12.43; May, 2,900, \$12.32@12.30; July, 1,500, \$12.32@12.30.

Closing prices Monday, January 29, 1917.—Spot, \$12.40; February, \$12.45@12.45; March, \$12.46@12.47; April, \$12.32@12.37; May, \$12.24@12.35; June, \$12.32@12.37; July, \$12.33@12.34; August, \$12.31@12.33; September, \$12.20@12.30. Total sales, 8,400 lbs. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$11.07@11.20; March, 900, \$12.47@12.45; April, 160, \$12.36; May, 5,400, \$12.41@12.32; July, 1,400, \$12.42@12.32; August, 300, \$12.27@12.25; September, 500, \$12.20@12.18.

Closing prices Tuesday, January 30, 1917.—Spot, \$12.55; February, \$12.55@12.85; March, \$12.55@12.57; April, \$12.37@12.45; May, \$12.39@12.40; June, \$12.37@12.41; July, \$12.37@12.39; August, \$12.35@12.37; September, \$12.23@12.35. Total sales, 10,500 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$11.20, nominal; March, 1,000, \$12.52@12.43; May, 5,400, \$12.40@12.31; July, 3,100, \$12.37@12.30; September, 500, \$12.23@12.11.

Closing prices Wednesday, January 31, 1917.—Spot, \$12.60; February, \$12.60@12.90; March, \$12.65@12.67; April, \$12.39@12.45; May, \$12.41@12.42; June, \$12.39@12.42; July, \$12.37@12.38; August, \$12.35@12.38; September, \$12.25@12.30. Total sales, 27,100 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$11.33; March, 13,000, \$12.80@12.60; May, 7,700, \$12.48@12.40; July, 5,300, \$12.45@12.38; August, 500, \$12.43@12.38; September, 600, \$12.35@12.30.

Closing prices Thursday, February 1, 1917.—Spot, \$12.20; February, \$12.18@12.40; March, \$12.25@12.26; April, \$11.99@12.04; May, \$11.96@11.98; June, \$11.96@11.99; July, \$11.96@11.97; August, \$11.92@11.93; September, \$11.80@11.90. Sales were: Prime crude S. E., \$11.20; March, 15,200, \$12.46@12.20; April, 300, \$12.03@12.00; May, 27,600, \$12.25@11.96; June, 400, \$12.18@11.97; July, 11,600, \$12.25@11.95; August, 200, \$11.93@11.92; September, 300, \$12.01@11.90. Total sales, 55,600.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### PEANUTS AS HOG FEED.

While peanut crushing in cottonseed oil mills is being tried successfully in some sections of the South, and is being widely advocated as a means of keeping the mills going when cotton seed is scarce, the U. S. Department of Agriculture also recommends the use of the peanuts as a hog feed. This would take away a source of oil mill material if such a practice were generally followed, but its adoption would depend on locality and comparative

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values of the peanuts for crushing or for meat-making purposes. However, the government also advocates the use of peanut meal as making a harder fleshed hog, and advises farmers to exchange their peanuts for meal at the oil mills.

In a recent bulletin advising the use of peanuts as hog feed, the Department of Agriculture says:

The peanut, sometimes called "pindar" or "goober" in the South, is of growing importance for hog feeding in the Southern States. The underground nuts are usually harvested by turning hogs into the field when the nuts are ripe, allowing them to do the harvesting.

It has often been demonstrated that the most profitable method of selling edible farm products is by feeding them to live stock. It is very unlikely that the Southern farmers will find a more profitable method of disposing of peanuts than by feeding them to hogs and finishing the hogs on other feeds to harden the flesh.

Meat packers have sometimes questioned the quality of the meat from peanut-fed hogs. Examination of the flesh of hogs fed exclusively on peanuts and succulent feed shows that it is not quite so firm in texture as corn-fed pork, and the shrinkage is somewhat greater. It is therefore advisable for the farmer to use some feeds which have a tendency to harden the flesh of the animals before slaughtering time. Corn is so high at present that it is not considered economical for this purpose.

In some of the Southern States farmers have turned their attention to the use of sweet potatoes, velvet beans, and cowpeas for this purpose. Some farmers have planned a combination of these crops which has practically solved the problem of cheap feeds for hardening and finishing during the last 30 or 40 days of the feeding period.

In order to determine accurately the feeding value of peanuts for hogs, the Texas Experiment Station conducted a test in 1908 in which 6 pigs averaging 43 pounds at the start were fed exclusively on Spanish peanuts for a period of 91 days, the nuts being separated from the vines in order to ascertain definitely the quantity fed. The results of this test show that the quantity of peanuts required per 100 pounds of gain in live weight was only 296½ pounds.

This remarkably good showing is emphasized further when we consider that the average results of tests at nine different stations in the United States show that 537 pounds of shelled

corn were required to produce 100 pounds of gain, and that in no instance was less than 479 pounds required.

According to the foregoing figures, an acre of Spanish peanuts of a yield of 40 bushels, allowing 30 pounds to the bushel, would produce approximately 405 pounds of pork, which, if valued at 7 cents a pound, would amount to \$28.35. These results seem to be entirely in accord with those obtained by other Southern experiment stations that have made similar experiments.

Many of the oil mills throughout the South have been equipped to crush peanuts, so it is now possible to buy peanut meal and cake. Most of the oil mills manufacturing peanut oil use the same methods of grinding, cooking, pressing, etc., that are used for cottonseed oil, but a first-grade oil can not be made from cooked material. Cold pressing the peanuts with the hulls gives a high-grade oil, but relatively less of it, because it does not permit as thorough extraction of the oil.

There are two grades of peanut meal, one the peanut meal derived from hulled nuts, and another (peanut cake) made from the whole peanuts cold pressed to extract the oil. Henry and Morrison, in their book entitled "Feeds and Feeding," give the following analyses:

	Crude				ratio,
	Dry matter,	protein,	Carbo-hydrates,	Nitrogen	
	matter,	tein,	hydrates,	Fat,	Per cent
Peanut cake (hulled) . . . . .	89.3	42.8	20.4	7.2	1:0.9
Peanut cake (unhulled) . . . . .	94.4	20.2	16.0	10.0	1:1.9
Peanut hulls . . . . .	90.9	0.1	33.0	2.1	1:34.2

Peanut cake (unhulled) contains more fiber, due to the hulls, but also contains a larger percentage of fat. The hulls add little or no feeding value to the cake or meal, being very low in protein and fat. Most of the carbohydrates are in the form of fiber (75 per cent) and hence are very low in nutritive value for the pig.

There has been a widespread demand to know if the meat of hogs fattened on peanut cake or meal would be hard, firm, and free from the objections that are made to meat produced by feeding the whole peanut. To answer this question intelligently the authorities of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and the North Carolina Agricultural College have been conducting experiments and have obtained some very interesting results.

Mr. L. B. Brook, associate professor of animal husbandry at the Texas College, states that hogs fattened on peanut meal made satisfactory gains and that their meat was not soft. Prof.

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Dan T. Gray, of the North Carolina College, makes a similar report in which he states that peanut meal does not produce soft-bodied hogs which are objectionable to the packers and consumers.

Hogs fattened on peanut meal will be accepted by the packers as hard flesh, whereas from hogs fattened on peanuts the packer will deduct about 1½ cents per pound on account of soft flesh. In some places mills are offering peanut meal for peanuts, pound for pound.

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The farmers can well afford to make this exchange, for the meal will add 1½ cents a pound to the value of the pork, less the cost of harvesting the peanuts, as compared with the peanuts fed whole.

The Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is conducting studies on the protein of the peanut and has found that it contains an abundance of basic nitrogen. This form of nitrogen is indispensable to the normal nutrition of animals and is contained in inadequate amounts in the common cereals from which most feeds are derived. Peanut press cake should therefore prove to be an easily accessible material to make such cereal foods more efficient. It is planned to continue practical feeding tests of this matter.

### DEVELOPING TURKESTAN COTTON OIL.

Reports from Russia are that the cottonseed oil industry in Turkestan, especially in the Ferghana district, has been largely developed. At present eighteen mills are employing 2,500 laborers (250 women among them), and with about 100 pressing machines and twenty-two disintegrating machines about 2,200,000 poods of purified food oil are made, 5,250,000 poods of cottonseed oil cake, 7,500,000 poods of pericarp and 300,000 poods of linters.

The large "Andrejewsky Handels und Industrie Co." has succeeded in pressing the pericarp of the seeds into cake, the price of which was originally from 16 to 19 kopeks per pood, but has now advanced to from 22 to 30 kopeks per pood, and even to 35 kopeks, as the fuel is now scarce. From the residues of the oil refineries 200,000 poods of ordinary yellow soap is manufactured, which is sold in Russia at from 14 to 14.50 rubles per pood. Some factories make a better white soap for exportation at from 15.50 to 16.50 rubles per pood. The oil is sold at from 10.75 to 11.50 rubles per pood, against from 4 to 5 in peace times. At present efforts are being directed to the manufacture of stearine.

### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported to The National Provisioner up to January 31, 1917:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 1,800 lbs.; Bermuda, 13,056 lbs.; Brazil, 300 lbs.; British Guiana, 5,484 lbs.; British Indies, 3 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,023 lbs.; Colombia, 370 lbs.; Cuba, 9,371 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,335 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 479 lbs.; England, 122,039 lbs.; French West Indies, 25,308 lbs.; Haiti, 400 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,168 lbs.; Mexico, 6,540 lbs.; San Domingo, 200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,081 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,167 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 3,043 doz.; Brazil, 30 doz.; British West Indies, 570 doz.; England, 9,000 doz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 394 lbs.; Bermudas, 4,067 lbs.; Brazil, 2,040 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,330 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,082 lbs.; Colombia, 561 lbs.; Costa Rica, 88 lbs.; Cuba, 9,650 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 100 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,240 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 793 lbs.; England, 200,352 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,870 lbs.; Haiti, 497 lbs.; Jamaica, 4,899 lbs.; Norway, 1,831 lbs.; Mexico, 882 lbs.; Panama, 2,810 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,282 lbs.; Venezuela, 311 lbs.

### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, February 1.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72 1/4
Cable transfers.....	4.76 1/2
Demand sterling.....	4.75 1/2
Commercial bills sight.....	4.75 1/2
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71 1/2
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.69 1/4
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.89
Commercial, sight.....	5.84 3/4
Bankers' cables.....	5.84 1/2
Bankers' checks.....	5.84 3/4
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	67
Bankers' cables.....	67 1/2
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	40 1/2
Commercial, 60 days.....	40 1/2
Bankers' sight.....	40 1/2
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	27.50

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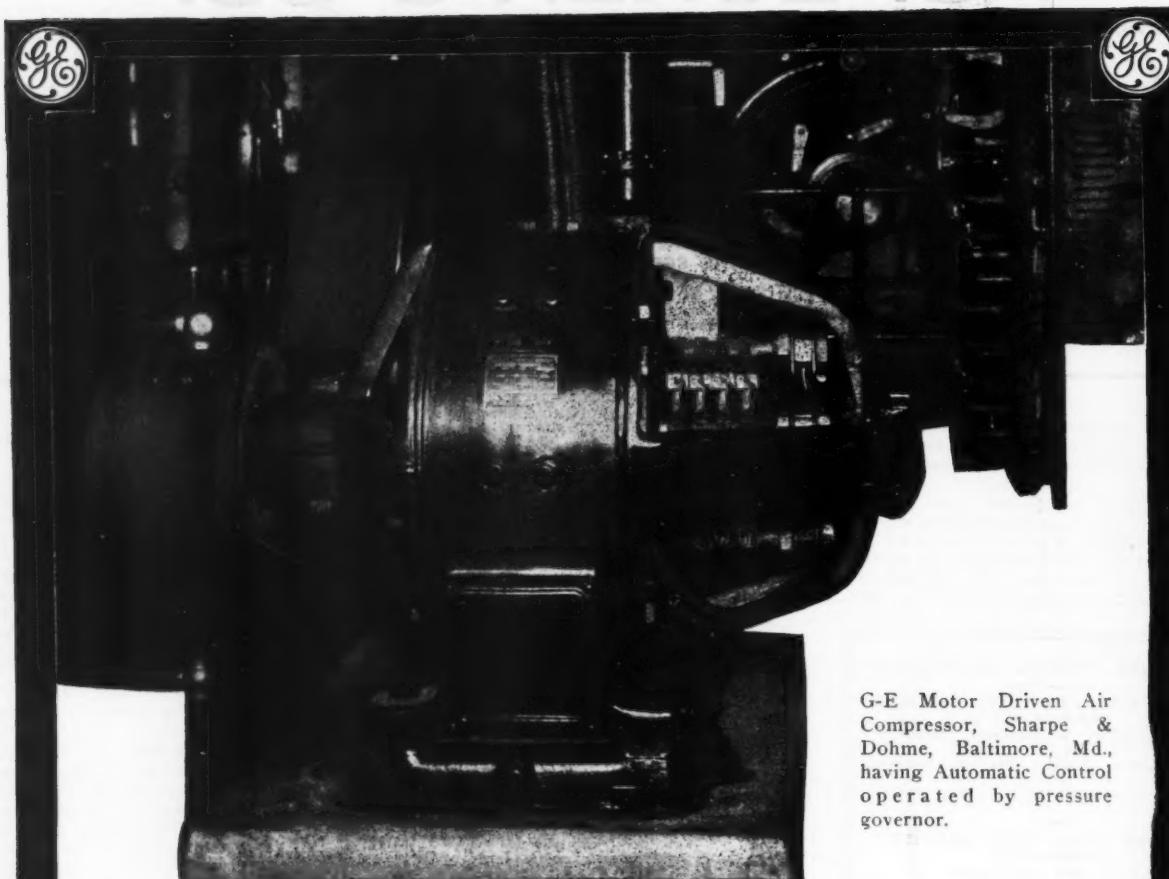
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## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Buyers of packer hides believe that their position is strengthened by the continued inactivity. Sellers are fortifying their stock sheets with bookings to tanning account. Packers are making reductions for quality deterioration only. They intimate that they have plenty of patience, time, room and money to support their side of the argument. The country market is moderately active. Dealers talk bearish as they are sold short. Tanners have been endeavoring to get hides at reductions from the recent low prices paid about the turn of the year, but were forced to come into the market and pay steady rates.

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—No business was put through in packer hides in the period under review. Tanners have been following a policy of neglecting the market as much as possible to allow some stocks of size to accumulate in order to have a depressing effect upon values when business is next attempted. However, sellers retaliated by booking considerable quantities of hides to their own tanning plants, thereby reducing the available supplies and strengthening their position. One such seller booked up over a hundred thousand hides to his own plants. Native steers were not moved. Frequent bids at 31c. were made for sizable blocks of hides but rejected. Killers are firm in their views for 32c. for this selection. Texas steers did not sell. Last sales of heavy weights were at 32c. This is the general asking figure, although buyers think they could possibly get hides at 31½c. with a bid. Light and extreme light hides last sold at 32c. and 31c. is considered the nominal market based on recent sales of other branded selections. Available stocks of Texas steers are meager and the slaughter has practically ceased in the northern sections. Butt branded steers are quiet. A resale made by a tanner with more hides contracted for than his needs required, was effected at 31c. of October, November and December slaughter. Killers talk 31½c. for December-January butts. New York sold butts in connection with Colorados at 30c. there, and for kosher kill. Colorado steers are also quiet. Nominal market is hard to ascertain. However, based on recent sales of other branded selections, a nominal market for this grade of hides would be 30½@31c. Unsold stocks are small. Branded cows are quiet and quoted nominally at the last sale rate of 31c. Production is limited and stocks unsold are small. Heavy cows quoted at 31½@32c. nominal for business. Only a few December hides are unsold. January stock has not been moved. Production is picking up considerably, but no stocks of size are held awaiting buyers. Light

cows quoted quiet and nominal at 30½c. freely bid and 31c. last paid and asked. Available stocks are fairly ample but sellers seem set in their demands for 31c. on account of recent sales of branded cows and other selections at parity figures. Native bulls are quiet. Only a few Decembers are unsold. Bids at 22c. were rejected for them. Nominal market considered at 26c. Branded bulls are slow. Recent bid at 21c. was rejected for heavy weight northerns and 23@24c. asked; light weight southerns are held at the last sale rate of 25c.

**Later.**—The packer market is quiet, unchanged and steady.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—A moderate trade continues in country hides with prices steady to a shade higher than the low rates established during the holiday period. Heavy steers did not sell this week. Recent business was effected at 24½@25c. for current hides. These rates are considered the nominal market for further business. Heavy cows sold at 22c., the recent low rate established, involving about 5,000 hides with other goods in connection at proportionately low rates. Recent sales were effected in heavy cows at high as 23c. for current quality and this is the general asking figure. Buffs sold at 24c. early in the week for a car of current stuff for early delivery. Three thousand similar hides sold at 23½c., a thousand brought 23c. and close to 10,000 brought the recent low price of 22½c. for forward shipment to follow existing sales. No seconds were moved and these are quoted at 21@21½c. as to description. A few special lace leather buffs and extremes sold at special prices, hardly quotable at this time. The situation in the originative sections is steady. All weight of seasonable hides range at 21@23c. delivered basis as to quality with the outside price considered the market for hides ready for early shipment. Minneapolis sold a car of all weight hides at 23½c. Efforts to sell more at that price result in bids at 23c. delivered. A car of Minneapolis heavy hides sold late in the week at 22½c. Extremes brought 27½c. early in the week for a car of seasonable hides. Another car running back a trifle in collection brought 27c. and 2,000 current stock sold at 26½c. Tanners are still interested in this selection as leather therefrom is selling well, with considerable improvement shown the past week. Most local sellers are sold out for February, but where something is available 27@28c. is asked. Branded hides sold at 21c. again, two cars of Colorado collection bringing that price in the movement of buffs and heavy cows at the recent low rates. The nominal market on country branded hides collected from surrounding sections considered about 20c. Country packer branded hides are quiet and quoted nominally at 23@26½c.; outside lately paid for Pacific Coast January packers. Bulls are quiet locally.

Minneapolis sold a car of bulls at 19c. delivered. Local sellers generally talk a 20c. nominal market, although they are trying for 21c., the last sale price. Available stocks are moderate. Country packer bulls quoted at 22c. bid locally and 23c. nominal. Kipskins are quiet. Recent sales of country run were effected at 28@30c. as to delivery dates. City skins quoted at 31c. bid and 32½c. nominal. Packer kipskins are held at 45@50c. Only moderate stocks are available for sale.

**Later.**—Country hides: The country market is steady. For heavy cows, 22c. was bid but 23c. is the asking price. For buffs 23c. was bid, 23½c. asked. Extreme light hides are firm at the asking price of 26½c. A car of bulls brought 20c.

**CALFSKINS** brought 40c. for first salted local city skins, a car bringing that figure, making 25,000 in all moved at that price within the past two weeks. A car of resalted city skins sold at 40c., being similar to outside city goods. Country run of skins quoted at 38c. last paid and nominal. Packer calfskins are quiet and still held up to 60c. Sellers have moderate stocks and see no need of forcing business at this time, therefore, they ask former top prices. A car of city light calf sold at \$3.15 and deacons in connection at \$2.95. Country deacons quoted at \$2.75@2.80 and light calf at \$2.95@3.00 last paid.

**Later.**—City calfskins brought 38c., deferred.

**HORSE HIDES** are quiet but held firm. Country run quoted at \$9.00 last paid and bid with most lots held at \$9.50. One lot is offered at \$9.25. Big buyers who bid \$9.00 here say they are getting quantities of good country hides from the originating sections at \$8.50@8.75. City hides quoted at \$10.00@10.50 asked for over 60 lbs. average hides. Seconds quoted at the usual \$1.00 reduction with ponies and glues at \$3.25@4.25 and cootskins at \$1.00@2.00.

**HOGSKINS** quoted quiet and nominal. Dealers are purchasing in the country at \$1.00. Tanners are bidding \$1.25 locally and sellers usually ask \$1.50 and over for the common country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 11c. bid and 11½c. asked and last paid. No. 2's quoted at 10@10½c. and No. 3 strips at 5½@7½c. asked as to measurements.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—Packers were successful, again this week in getting rid of skins on hands and to be made in the near future at full asking figures. Pullers experienced a better demand for wool and slats and were thus enabled to operate with more freedom than in the past. River sheep and lambskins sold at \$3.40 for the less desirable markets. Local and choice river skins brought \$3.50 and a lot of choice river skins sold at \$3.52. Angora goatskins are quoted at \$3.00@3.50; common goats, \$1.75@2.00; dry goatskins, 60c.@\$1.10; dry western sheepskins, 29@31c. paid as to lots; pickled sheepskins are doing better. Sellers talk \$18.00@19.00 per dozen, firmly.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues quiet with no change noticeable. Packers report many inquiries, but no confirmation of bids are obtainable from brokers. Tanners' views apparently have not changed and their ideas are about the same as in the past month. About 1,000 November and December butt brands sold at 30c. and 1,000 native steers at 31c. In small packer hides the market is dull, with no amount of trading noted, although some trading is reported from outside points. Conditions are about the same in this market as in the larger packer circles.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Occasional sales are made, but all indications point to more or less of a waiting game. Dealers are talking firm and quotations vary as regards quality and point of origin. Good Ohio buffs are quoted around 24@25c. and for best Michigan and Ohio extremes 26½@28c. is asked. Tanners' ideas are from 1½c. under these prices. Two cars western extremes sold at 26½c. Small lots western hides 45 to 60 lbs., sold at 23c.

(Continued on page 41.)

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## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 31.

Steers brought from \$11 up. The trade is fully steady, prime heavy beefees "topping" at \$11.95, and when the 12-cent mark is passed it will be with a rush that will carry "top" cattle considerably higher. Choice beefees are selling from \$11.40@11.85; good to choice kinds, \$10.75@11.35; medium to good from \$9.75@10.50; and fair to medium from \$9@9.75. The lower-priced cattle, particularly the lightweights, are harder to move; receipts are a little heavier and under 11c. the trade shows 15@25c. decline, which is right in line with our recent predictions of a temporary "sinking spell" in the trade just as soon as the weather moderated and the railroads were able to move livestock more freely.

Cows and heifers have eased off a little in sympathy with the decline on lower-priced steers, and in some instances, notably on canners and cutters, the trade shows 10@20c. decline, and dairy cows, which are beginning to come more freely, are as usual suffering some discrimination. Bulls are selling readily, excepting the light canning kinds which are a little lower, and good to choice veal calves are selling largely from \$13@13.50. Butcherstuff, too, will suffer no permanent decline, but on the contrary will work higher.

Hogs opened 10c. higher, but when one packer who had been "laying out" finally got in the trade, the market closed 15@25c. higher, with one load at \$12; choice weighty hogs selling at \$11.80@11.95; good, 190 to 220 lb. butchers and good heavy mixed selling at \$11.65@11.80; good light, \$11.40@11.55; underweight light, \$10.85@11.25, and healthy pigs, \$9.75@11.25. Hogs are the highest in fifty years, and we feel that the zenith of this wonderful market has not yet been reached.

Sheep and lambs are selling at record-breaking prices. Choice lambs are quotable up to \$14.45, with the bulk of the good kinds around \$14.25; choice light yearlings up to \$13.50; choice wethers up to \$11.50 and choice ewes up to \$10.75.

### ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, January 31.

Cattle receipts this week amounted to 25,000 head of which 5,800 were sold on the southern side. The receipts for the month are considerably in excess of the same period of last year. In quality we are still running very low, there are no really toppy cattle in the offerings either in beef steers or in the butcher department. Prices this week, while still very high are somewhat under a week ago, although strictly prime cattle, such as would sell over \$11 either in heavy beefees, yearlings or heifers, would no doubt be on a full steady basis. Medium to good cattle, those selling from \$9.50@10.75, are very little lower, but even these grades are scarce. The common to medium kinds that range from \$8@9, and the very poor grades, those selling at less than \$7.50, show a decline for the week of 25@35c. Very much the largest proportion of our cattle receipts is in the butcher cattle department. Some very good heifers are going to scale at \$9.50 and mixed

consignments up to 10c.; the bulk of heifers, however, are selling from \$7@8, with a range of \$8@9 covering the best of them. The bulk of the weighty cows is \$8@8.50, with a few odd sales at \$8.75@9; the plainer beef grades range from \$6@7.50. The top on vealers this week was \$14.25.

We had something over \$0,000 hogs this week; a very fair run although a little less than the same period a year ago. The quality of the offerings is fair. Prices remain on a very high basis and are fully steady for the week. The top was made on Wednesday when \$11.97½ was paid for heavy hogs; this is only a split nickel lower than the market's record. Notwithstanding the generous run, the active buying of both packers and order buyers and shippers effects prompt and complete clearances. The quotations at this writing are: Mixed and butchers, \$11.50@11.90; good heavy, \$11.85@11.97½; rough, \$10.95@11.20; lights, \$11.40@11.80; pigs, \$9@10.75; bulk, \$11.55@11.90.

Sheep and lamb receipts this week were something over 7,000, of which the greatest proportion consisted of lambs. Prices remain on the high basis of a week ago. Mutton ewes are quoted at \$6.50@10.50; yearlings, \$11@12.25. Top for the week on lambs was made Wednesday when a band of prime westerns brought \$14.40. These were purchased by the packers. One deck of lambs brought \$14.50 on Tuesday, but this was paid by city butchers and, therefore, could hardly be called a legitimate top. The bulk of the lambs are selling around the \$14 mark.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 29, 1917.

Cattle receipts were 13,000, and there was a place for everything at strong prices. Quality of beef grades averaged lower to-day than last week and poorest of the winter. The best here sold at \$10.60. Short fed steers sold at \$9.25 to \$10. Feeders are turning their December cattle now, and profits are big, one man to-day clearing \$22 a head on steers put on feed December 10. Five cars of just fair pulp fed steers from Fort Morgan, Colo., weighing 1,000 lbs., sold at \$9.60. These cattle were offered in Denver last Thursday, bid \$9.25 there for 4 loads, and \$8.50 for 1 load, freight paid to the river, showing a big 50-cent margin here to-day. Cows sold 10c. higher, best heavy cows \$9 to \$9.50, canners \$6, the various grades in between, veals today \$12.

Order buyers got out early and paid \$11.75 for the best hogs here, 5 to 10c. higher than the close last week, and Swift paid \$11.77½ for a load of 300-lb. hogs, a record price on this market. This was the highest on the river and close to Chicago. Medium weights sold up to \$11.70, lights \$11.60, bulk of sales \$11.30 to \$11.70. Pigs are in very strong demand, and bring \$9.50 to \$10.50. Arizona light weight hogs brought \$11 here Saturday, and a string of Arizona pigs sold at \$9.25 to \$10 Friday. Receipts are falling behind last January at all the markets, and killers have to make heroic efforts to keep up with their orders for meat and product, making the situation most favorable for sellers.

Quality in sheep and lambs has been lacking

every day since last Monday, including to-day, though four loads of near choice lambs were here to-day, and sold at the top, \$14.20, highest price ever paid here for lambs. Feeding lambs sold at \$13.65 and \$13.75, also new high records. No choice ewes, wethers or yearlings were here, best yearlings offered \$12. Choice ewes sold at \$10.25 last week, and would do a little better now; wethers worth up to \$10.50.

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., January 30.

Cattle continue to come to market freely and if shippers could get all the stock cars they want receipts would be fully 10 per cent. heavier than they have been. There were nearly 30,000 cattle here last week and January receipts will run pretty close to 150,000 head, the heaviest of any January in the history of the market. Demand from both packers and shippers has been keen right along and the trend of values upward. Choice 1,350-pound beefees brought \$11.15 today, the high price of the season, and bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,300 pound cattle sell around \$9.75@10.50, common to fair warmed up and short fed grades selling at \$8.50@9.50, and from that down. Cows and heifers have shared in the general improvement and choice, heifer, stock is selling readily at \$8@9. Bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$6.75@7.75, and canners and cutters are bringing from \$5.25 to \$6.50. There is a vigorous demand for what few veal calves are coming and they sell at \$9@11, and the outlet for bulls, stags, etc., is broad at strong prices, \$6.25@8.25.

Hog receipts for January are pretty close to 440,000 head, the heaviest month's receipts of hogs on record. There were 102,000 here last week, but both packers and shippers have been taking them readily at steadily advancing prices and the market is the highest it has ever been at this time of the year. All classes of buyers continue to favor the heavy and butcher weight loads and pay a premium for them, but the range of prices for good hogs of all weights is comparatively narrow. There were 25,000 hogs here today and prices were a shade stronger. Tops brought \$11.55 as against \$11.15 last Tuesday, the bulk of the trading being around \$11@11.50 as against \$10.80@11 one week ago, an advance of 30@40c.

There has not been very much change in the market for sheep and lambs during the past week. Prices have fluctuated more or less from day to day, but in the main the fat stock is selling in pretty much the same notches as a week ago. Feeder grades are selling higher than a week ago, and competition from this quarter has been stronger than ever, feeder buyers paying up to within 15@25c. of what the fat stock is bringing. Receipts last week were 52,000 head and a new January record of 280,000 head has been hung up for the month. Fat lambs are quoted at \$13.65@14.35; clipped lambs, \$11.25@12.50. Fat yearlings are bringing \$11@12.80; fat wethers, \$9.50@10.50, and fat ewes, \$8.75@10.25.

### NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 20, 1917.

	Sheep and			
	Beeves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York .....	2,369	1,643	3,628	9,633
Jersey City .....	4,534	3,262	8,439	25,271
Central Union .....	2,077	935	9,188	...
Totals .....	9,880	5,840	21,255	34,904
Totals last week .....	8,984	7,239	22,585	35,872

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—The Producers' Brewing Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

East Orange, N. J.—The Garden Products Company, 85 Main street, to deal in farm and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Harlan, Ky.—J. Ross, E. Ross, Hiram H. Owens and James D. Black are the incorporators of the Harland Ice Refrigerating Company. Capital stock \$10,000.

Hartsdale, Tenn.—G. M. Swin, I. T. Littleton, Jr., R. M. Potts and others are the incorporators of the Hartsville Light & Ice Company. Capital stock \$10,000.

Lonaconing, Md.—The Kerns Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. The incorporators are Thomas E. Boston and H. W. Dellingar of Lonaconing and W. D. Kerns of Piedmont, W. Va.

## ICE NOTES.

Turbotville, Pa.—Fire damaged the Turbotville creamery.

Nunica, Mich.—Ice house at Nunica, owned by Earl Balkus, has been destroyed.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—A creamery will be erected by the Hattiesburg Creamery Company.

Lexington, S. C.—It is reported that a 10-ton ice factory may be installed by Corley Bros. Lumber Company.

Valdosta, Ga.—Plans to improve the cold storage plant and power station are being made by the Valdosta Lighting Company. It is estimated the cost will be \$100,000.

Grayson, Ky.—A 5-ton ice factory, to be operated in connection with the electric light plant, will be installed by the Bagby Jewelry Company.

Boston, Mass.—Fire caused damage estimated at \$100,000 in the plant of the Boylston Brewery Company. Fire started in the bottling works.

Guthrie Center, Ia.—The plant of the Guthrie Center Co-operative Creamery Company has been burned, with a loss of \$10,000. Origin unknown.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Fire in the C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company's plant at Second street and Girard avenue, caused a damage of \$2,000.

Forrest City, Ark.—The erection of a creamery is contemplated by the Forrest City Ice & Coal Company, and the plant will be enlarged to give a daily capacity of 20 tons.

## CLEANING OUT THE AMMONIA.

Toward the end of the season run the ammonia charge down to a small volume, and upon stopping work in the plant transfer all the ammonia into the refrigerating coils, says Dr. F. W. Frerichs in a recent article. If there is more ammonia than can be conveniently worked in the refrigerating coils, store some of it in ammonia-shipping cylinders, returning it later to the freezing coils for reworking. Then close the expansion valves and detach the receiver from the feed line, leaving a valve near the receiver.

Remove from the compressor all oil, clean the discharge pipe, condenser and receiver thoroughly by blowing steam through them, and dry them by air while they are still hot. By running the compressor slowly, you can distill off most of the ammonia from the freezing coils, compressing it at the same time, and accumulating it in the receiver, from which you may withdraw it for storage into shipping cylinders. Care should be taken to run the compressor so slowly that only ammonia vapors and no liquid anhydrous ammonia and oil can enter the suction pipe of the machine.

A good way of drawing off anhydrous ammonia from the receiver into shipping cylinders is as follows: Place the empty cylinder in a horizontal position upon the platform of a scale, turning it so that the valve stem points downward. Connect with the valve on the receiver, which previously was connected with the expansion valves, and open the valves near the receiver and the cylinder, whereupon the pressure in the system will force a small quantity of ammonia into the cylinder. Then close the valve near the receiver, and by opening a valve attached to a tee in the connecting line, relieve the pressure in the cylinder, thereby removing most of the air and cooling the cylinder by evaporating some of the ammonia contained in it. Upon closing the valve near the tee and opening the valve near the receiver, ammonia will flow freely into the shipping cylinder.

To prevent bursting at slightly increased temperature, care should be taken that the cylinders are not overloaded. Cylinders 12 inches in diameter by 7 feet long carry safely 150 pounds; cylinders 10 inches by 7 feet, 105 pounds; cylinders 10 inches by 4 feet, 55 pounds. In this manner all the ammonia contained in the machine may be withdrawn gradually in a purified condition, the compressor taking it from the freezing coils to

the condenser, and through the receiver to the storage cylinders. If this is done, the plant is empty and is ready for cleaning.

The advantage of redistilling ammonia before recharging it into the system manifests itself by regular running at increased capacity, which means less wages and a smaller fuel bill per ton of ice.

## MEAT SITUATION IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 17.)

tries under consideration it is interesting to observe the relative growing or diminishing importance of the different classes of meat and meat products.

As between the total of fats and oils and the total of meat and meat products excluding fats and oils, the fats and oils have relatively declined in the import trade from 41 per cent. in the 10 years 1895-1904 to 39 per cent. in 1912, while, of course, the complementary beef, mutton and pork correspondingly increased.

Beef and beef products have gained on the other kinds of meat and meat products since the 10 years 1895-1904. During that period they were 34 per cent. of the total imports of meat and meat products, and the fraction increased to 42 per cent. in 1912. During the same 18 years mutton imports relatively increased from 10.4 to 12 per cent., and unidentified meat and meat products increased



## Leaking Ammonia Fumes

are deadly as well as costly.

In such emergencies the

### NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

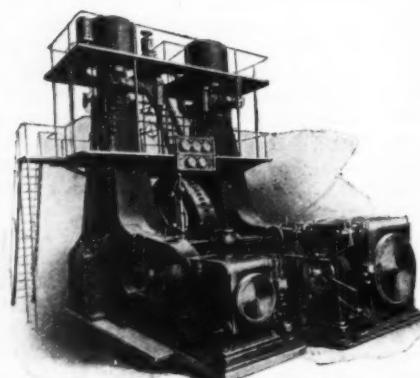
enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

*Write for Catalog and Prices.*

American-LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Inc.

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Principal Cities

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WHY not operate your  
Plant with the  
highest efficiency and  
economy.

Write us advising what  
you have been doing and  
what additions you have  
contemplated.

Our Engineering corps  
will advise you impartially  
the best type of plant for  
you to install and what you  
will need to reach the highest  
efficiency and lowest  
costs.

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WAYNESBORO, PA., U. S. A.  
ICE MACHINERY SUPPLIED SINCE 1866

New York, N. Y.

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Dallas, Texas

Atlanta, Ga.

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## Purity Is Essential In Ammonia

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND Anhydrous Ammonia

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Specify BOWER BRAND AMMONIA, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: M. & M. Warehouse Co.  
BALTIMORE: Wernig Moving, Haul. & Stg. Co.  
BOSTON: Fifield, Richardson & Co.; C. P. Duffee.  
BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.; Hellriegel & Company.  
CHICAGO: Wakem & McLaughlin.  
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Harry E. Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverdale Storage & Cartage Co.; Newman Brothers, Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.  
HAVANA: O. B. Clints.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.  
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO: D. F.; Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
MILWAUKEE: Union Transfer Company.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz; United Warehouse Co., Ltd.  
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.  
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.; Newman Brothers, Inc.; Penna. Brewers Supply Co.  
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co.; Edwin E. Knowles.  
RICHMOND: Bowman Transfer & Stg. Whse. Co.  
RIO DE JANEIRO: P. H. Walter & Co.  
ROCHESTER: Rochester Carting Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pilshy-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.; McPheeers Whse. Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.; Haslett Warehouse Co.  
SAVANNAH: Atlantic Lubricants Co.; Benton Transfer Co.  
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer Co.  
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; F. W. Babcock.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

# YORK

NATURALLY we are enthusiastic about YORK Refrigerating Equipment. We know how good it is in Design, Material and Workmanship and what it will do.

This knowledge is rapidly spreading over the entire field, as we are constantly adding new patrons as a result of the excellent performance of YORK Plants in actual service.

Those who contemplate the use of Mechanical Refrigeration for any purpose, our Engineering Department can help in the preliminary steps.

The complete YORK line offers greater value for a given investment than can be obtained elsewhere.

With YORK SERVICE back of a YORK Plant, the Owner can feel sure that he has safe-guarded his every interest.

Therefore a YORK PLANT is the logical one to buy.  
THINK IT OVER.

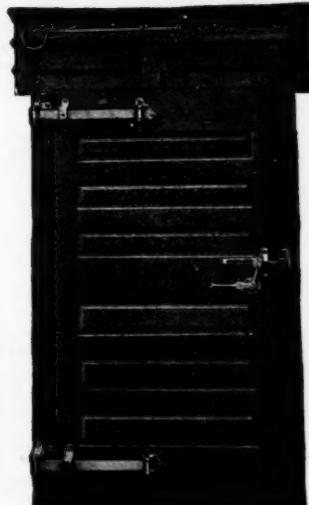
### York Manufacturing Co.

Ice Making and Refrigerating  
Machinery Exclusively

YORK, PA.

# DOORS

### For Cold Storage and Freezers



Have you ever examined our  
**"JONES" or "NOEQUAL"**

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

**JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.**

Formerly  
**JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.**  
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

(To be continued.)

# WHITE TRUCKS



**3780 MILES in 7 WEEKS  
at an up-keep cost  
of \$0.30**

J. R. Snyder, of Sodus, New York, has been using his White 1 1/2-2-Ton Truck mainly for the hauling of celery from his farm to the storage, a distance of five miles. Last season, for a period of seven weeks, the truck was operated continuously six days a week, averaging from 80 to 100 miles a day. The average load was 42 crates of celery. The route traveled by the truck does not include a single foot of state or improved highway and was encountered regardless of its dry or muddy condition. During all this time the entire cost of up-keep amounted to 30 cents and Mr. Snyder states that his White is still in the pink of condition, though not a new truck by any means.

It is in the light of such performance as this that Grocers, Fruit and Produce and Meat and Provision dealers purchase more White Trucks each year than trucks of any other make.



**THE WHITE COMPANY  
CLEVELAND**

*Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America*

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### LIKE "BOSS" HOG DEHAIRERS.

"Smiling bosses" are what the manufacturers call the packers who are using a "Boss" U or "Boss" Grate Hog Dehairer manufactured by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Everyone of them talks enthusiastically about the wonderful work of his machine, which so thoroughly removes all hair and scurf from the hog and does it so quickly and easily that it is a surprise to everyone that sees it. The novelty of it is that hogs remain in full view, so that the progress of the cleaning can be watched. Those readers interested in such a machine can get the names of the users from the manufacturers, and convince themselves of the merits of these machines, which are built to suit any capacity desired.

### PACKINGHOUSE ENGINEERING.

The Gotham Packing Company, formerly Robert Plaut & Sons, Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, have started to operate in their modernized and enlarged up-to-date plant. Their entire plant has been reconstructed by the New York Packing House Engineering Co., 126 Liberty street, New York, under the supervision of the well-known packinghouse expert and engineer, J. Himmelsbach, who has had wide experience in this line in this country as well as in Europe and South America. He was formerly connected with Sulzberger & Sons Company. The Nagle packing house and abattoir at Jersey City was constructed under Mr. Himmelsbach's supervision, as were many other up-to-date packing houses. His company now have plans finished for the Gotham Packing Company for a new oleo oil plant which will be built at once. They have also remodeled and rebuilt their rendering plant.

### YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., state that since their last report of December 18 they have made the following installations of York machinery and equipment:

Union Ice Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Peters Packing Company, McKeesport, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including 3 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also two double pipe brine coolers complete, each 18 ft. 2 in. long, 10 pipes high, made of 2-in. and 3-in. pipe, and miscellaneous repairs to their old machine.

The Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Col.: A 125-ton vertical single-acting high speed enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a poppet valve engine, and one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine, together with the complete condensing side, also a 25-ton flooded freezing system and a 25-ton distilling system, a 135-ton shell and tube brine coolers and 7,760 feet of 2-in. direct expansion piping for freezers.

Elder & Wells, New York, N. Y.; a 250-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a cross compound condensing Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including 20 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also a 143-ton raw water flooded freezing system and 1,200 ft. of 2-in. direct expansion piping for ice storage room.

Citizens' Ice Company, Covington, Tenn.; a 14½-ton coilless freezing system, also two double pipe counter-current ammonia condensers, each 19 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 1¼-in. and 2-in. pipe and one ammonia receiver, 16-in. diameter, 6 ft. long.

Swift & Company, Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill.; one 20-ton horizontal double-acting belt driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also 7,920 ft. of 2-in. direct expansion piping for storage room, together with connections.

Wellington Ice & Cold Storage Company, Wellington, Kas.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. F. Kramer & Co. (Meats), Falls City, Neb.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Purity Ice Cream Co., Atlantic, Ia.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bennett's Market, Sacramento, Cal.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hotel Courtland Co., Kokomo, Ind.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Pacific Dairy Machinery Company, San Francisco, Cal.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made in Pometti Brothers' Creamery, Benicia, Cal.

Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co., Bartlesville, Okla., one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, Ninth Street Power House, St. Louis, Mo.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, the necessary accumulators and connections for changing their 1,000-ton freezing system to the York flooded type; three 30-in. x 18-ft. ammonia receivers, two 48-in. x 10-ft. and two 30-in. x 12-ft. liquid ammonia separators, five vertical agitators and motors, two 4-in. x 8-in. x 7-in. aqua ammonia pumps, and two 16-in. x 18-ft. ammonia drier-cooler-purifiers.

C. P. Mauser (Meats), Porterville, Cal.; two 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Fleming Milk Products Co., Jackson, Mich.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 10-ton flooded freezing system.

Elkhorn Live Stock & Dairy Co., Pocatello, Idaho; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Spencer Penrose, Colorado Springs, Col.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Las Alamas Ranch, Bucknam, N. M.; a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y.; one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

O. J. Groth (Creamery), Cedarburg, Wis.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

West Packing Company, Wellsburg, W. Va.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Furnas Ice Cream Co., Danville, Ill.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Cloquet Co-operative Creamery Associa-

tion, Cloquet, Minn.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Adolph G. Garisch (Meats), Detroit, Mich.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Cokato Creamery, Cokato, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made in J. L. Wheeler's Ice Cream Plant, Florence, S. C.

C. E. & B. K. Seudder, Binghamton, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ashland Pure Ice Co., Ashland, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The National Artificial Silk Co., Cleveland, Ohio; two 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Merchants' Ice & Coal Co., St. Louis, Mo.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. F. Jackson Co. (Meats and Groceries), Norwalk, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. B. Greer (Creamery and Meats), Woodward, Okla.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Lane-Bryant Building (Cooling Drinking Water), 21-23 West 38th Street, New York, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 30-in. x 6-ft. x 10-in. shell and coil water cooler.

Theo. Cutscher Co., Davenport Station, Cleveland, Ohio; one 4-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

New Ice Co., Greenville, Texas; a 15-ton shell and tube steam condenser.

Lembech & Betz Brewing Co., Jersey City, N. J.; one 30-in. x 8-ft., one 36-in. x 8-ft. and one 30-in. x 10-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifiers.

Intermountain Railway, Light & Power Co., Holdrege, Neb.; the following new parts and apparatus for their absorption plant: One double pipe countercurrent ammonia condenser; 3 double pipe absorbers; one strong aqua ammonia tank, 20-in. x 7-ft.; one ammonia receiver, 20-in. x 7-ft., and one 6-in. x 12-in. x 9-in. aqua ammonia pump.

Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, La.; a 3-ton freezing system.

Western Dairy Co., St. Joseph Mo.; one vertical ammonia distiller, 12-in. x 6-ft.

Atlantic Hygienic Ice Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; a 36-in. x 9-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Ohio Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio; 1,000 feet of 2-inch full weight piping.

Breyer Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10 double pipe countercurrent ammonia condensers, each 19 ft. long, 12 pipes high, made of 1¼-in. and 2-in. pipe.

D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; 4,200 feet of 2-in. full weight pipe.

The T. B. Gasoline Co., Chelsea, Okla.; four 20-in. x 11-ft. 4-in. shell and tube gasoline coolers.

Natoma Dairy Co., Oak Park, Ill.; one 10-ton flooded freezing system.

Temple Ice & Refrigerating Co., Temple, Texas; 4,690 feet of 1¼-in. extra heavy piping and a 12-in. x 8-ft. vertical ammonia drier-cooler-purifier.

Swift & Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 5 atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 18 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

# Chicago Section

Most of 'em talk the way they're tagged.

On second and sober thought: "It is better not to sin in thought, word or deed."

That "ulterior motive" will obtain in spite of hell and high water. It jars, darn it, it jars!

Bryan says "Billy" Sunday is O. K. Well, Bryan is right occasionally! N. B., 1912 and 1916!

We ain't cultivating possible presidential candidates any more—in Chicago, anyhow. They've run to weeds.

When Hearst, Hobson, Adamson et al. have obliterated Villa, then will be time enough to talk about erasing Japan and other imaginary foes.

It does not take the average Congressman long to forget that "U. S." stuff and substitute that big "I." "We and U. S." nothing! It's "I and ME."

"Bill" Hanly, of Swift & Company, Boston, spent the week in Chicago, his old home town. Bills says "Beans sure is, are or am (take yer choice) some ammunition."

Coughjohn is a tough old retail butcher. Casey, salesman for one of our packers, blew in on Coughjohn, and this is Casey's report to the sales manager: "Got two orders from Coughjohn—'Get out!' and 'Stay out!'"

If the packing industry had taken the public into its confidence 20 years ago—yea, 10 years ago—a whole lot of tinhorn legislators that were, and even now are, would still be stealing prunes and whittling sticks in the corner grocery.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 27, 1917, averaged 11.63 cents per pound. This is more for the information of some legislators (God save the mark!) than as a news item.

Taken "by and large" (somebody tell us just what "by and large" means?) automobiles and trucks don't skid and turn turtle

anywhere nearly as bad as our old standby the horse does. And it don't hurt an auto to kick it in the ribs!

Daring auto bandits extended their operations to the Stock Yards district last Saturday morning when at 8 o'clock they held up and robbed Fred Hoist, paymaster for Swift & Company, of \$1,800, between the sheep house and the main office. Hoist, who for years has carried the currency to the sheep house to pay off the employees in this department, was passing along one side of the sheep house when two well-dressed men jumped from an automobile and with drawn pistols demanded that he deliver a satchel containing the money to them. The two men seized the satchel and jumped into their auto, which had been left standing near by. One of them jumped to the wheel and opening the throttle sped away before Policeman Edward Benton could draw his pistol and fire. "The robbery was the work of men familiar with my comings and goings," said Hoist. "It happened so quickly that I had been robbed and the men had gone almost before I realized what had occurred."

W. G. Press & Company say: "Prices for live hogs and cash cured products are advancing so fast that it is only a matter of a short time when the futures will be due for a sharp upturn. New features are developing constantly to keep American meat foods in a popular position at very high prices. In the first place, the United States is the only country with available hog products for export. In the second place, our home consumptive demand never was so large. Even with high prices there seems to be no let-up in the demand. Hog products are the cheapest meat foods available. Pork loins for roasting are retailing at 20@21c. per pound, against 30c. for ribs of beef, which is very much in favor of the pork. Pork chops at 23c., as compared with 40c. for porterhouse steak, 50c. for veal steak and 40c. for lamb chops, makes pork look cheap. Green hams, green shoulders and Boston butts are all cheap compared with veal, beef and mutton. A new bullish feature in meats is the report that comes from Argentine of the great loss of cattle owing to the drought, which was the most severe ever known. Top cattle sold in Chicago Monday at \$11.95. With the Argentine short of cattle, \$11.95 for cattle will

soon look cheap in this country. The fact of the matter is that the situation has settled down to its not being a question of price, but a question of getting the meat products to the point of consumption. The East continues to be the factor in the advance of live hogs in the Chicago market. Last week, out of 230,000 hogs received in Chicago, 30,000 were shipped direct to the big Chicago packers, leaving 200,000 on the market. Out of this 200,000 hogs the East took \$6,900. The active buying by Eastern and Canadian packers continues to advance prices and it is hard to say how high the market for hogs will go."

## TO CHANGE PORK TRADING RULES.

It is proposed to make changes in Chicago Board of Trade rules governing trading in mess pork whereby this product will be taken out of barrels and traded in in pound units. A special meeting to discuss the proposition was held last week and sentiment favored the change. It is expected an amendment to the rules will shortly be tendered to directors for their approval to be submitted to the membership for vote.

Provision men say the reasons for asking the change is because demand for mess pork has fallen to a low mark, and if the product is cut up in sides of 60 pounds and upward it will conform better with usages of the trade. The increased cost of cooperage also enters into the question from the standpoint of the producer.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

## John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

### Packers and Commission

### Slaughterers

### Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat  
Packers' Association.

## LEON DASHEW

### Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2014-5.

#### References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,  
Co. Cudahy Packing Inc.  
Rosebrook Butter & Manhattan Veal &  
Egg Co., Inc. Egg Co., Inc.  
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef  
Dressed Meat Co.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren  
**HENSCHIEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE  
CONSTRUCTION.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,  
Investigations.  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.  
**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
—ENGINEERS—  
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES  
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Cable Address Pacarco

DOES your engineer run YOUR refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for YOUR interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis OTHER than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

## Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"**

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

**MURRIS & COMPANY**

**Chicago, U. S. Yards**

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

#### Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO

### BONE CRUSHERS



**WILLIAMS**

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

### THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

**CHICAGO**

285 Market St.,  
SAN FRANCISCO

### Double Refined NITRATE OF SODA

Guaranteed to pass B. A. I.  
Requirements

San Francisco Salt Refinery  
San Francisco, Cal.

and

Stauffer Chemical Co.  
Chamney, New York

Members of American Meat Packers Assn.

The National Supply & Equipment Co.  
Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
Agents

#### BRENNAN ENLARGES PLANT.

The Brennan Packing Company of Chicago has purchased the former plant of the Ernest Tosetti Brewing Company at the northeast corner of Normal avenue and Forty-first street for an expressed consideration of \$250,000, according to the deed which was filed for record. The property is 594 x 297 feet, west front, extending back to the Western Indiana road's right of way, and from Fortieth to Forty-first street. Six or seven buildings

of a substantial character comprise the improvements.

It is stated the property mainly will be used for storage purposes, thus permitting the company to devote the whole of its present plant at Thirty-ninth street and Normal avenue to killing purposes. The proposed improvements in contemplation, together with the present buildings, will give, it is said, a storage capacity of 10,000,000 pounds of provisions.

Established 1877  
**W. G. PRESS & CO.**  
175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago  
**PORK LARD SHORTRIBS**  
*For Future Delivery*  
**GRAIN** Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 22	23,271	1,754	74,646	19,002
Tuesday, Jan. 23	9,312	2,633	30,123	14,663
Wednesday, Jan. 24	18,237	2,862	35,144	21,165
Thursday, Jan. 25	8,040	2,343	39,957	8,963
Friday, Jan. 26	2,949	1,244	35,885	5,869
Saturday, Jan. 27	870	194	16,325	5,169
Total last week	62,679	11,650	230,060	76,531
Previous week	66,273	10,573	264,739	63,200
Cor. week, 1916	51,935	8,343	278,117	57,621
Cor. week, 1915	38,861	6,160	191,902	70,362

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 22	4,289	250	17,053
Tuesday, Jan. 23	2,885	310	16,431
Wednesday, Jan. 24	4,491	172	14,475
Thursday, Jan. 25	3,901	238	11,944
Friday, Jan. 26	860	171	15,103
Saturday, Jan. 27	49	...	8,234
Total last week	16,484	1,141	83,900
Previous week	16,632	755	71,098
Cor. week, 1916	9,000	543	42,317
Cor. week, 1915	4,464	219	24,382
4,955			

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 27, 1917	280,111	1,042,900	28,5355
Same period, 1916	214,889	1,146,149	318,674
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Jan. 27, 1917		718,000	
Previous week		825,000	
Cor. week, 1916		836,000	
Cor. week, 1915		722,000	
Total year to date		3,217,000	
Same period, 1916		3,689,000	
Same period, 1915		2,871,000	

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 27, 1917	178,100	615,300	216,800
Previous week	180,900	684,000	192,200
Same period, 1916	154,400	747,600	183,900
Same period, 1915	131,800	567,900	200,200
Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to Jan. 27, 1917, and the same period a year ago:			
1917.	1916.		
Cattle	769,000	663,000	
Hogs	2,639,000	3,123,000	
Sheep	846,000	869,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Jan. 27, 1917:			
Armour & Co.		30,300	
Swift & Co.		17,500	
Wilson & Co.		13,000	
Morris & Co.		10,300	
Hammond Co.		4,900	
Western Packing Co.		12,100	
Anglo-American		4,200	
Independent Packing Co.		9,200	
Boyd-Lumbum		7,100	
Roberts & Onke		5,800	
Brennan Packing Co.		7,600	
Miller & Hart		4,300	
Others		26,500	
Total		152,800	
Total last week		196,300	
Total corresponding week, 1916		245,100	
Total corresponding week, 1915		190,100	

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

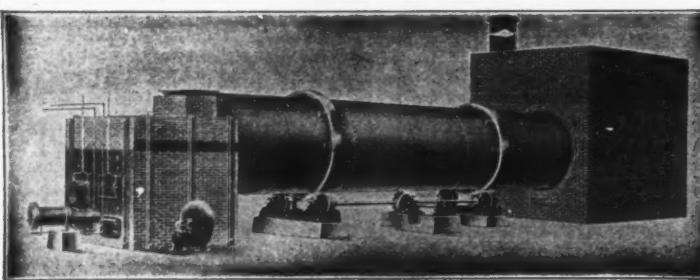
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week	\$10.50	\$11.30	\$10.00	*\$14.05
Previous week	10.20	10.95	*10.25	14.00
Cor. week, 1916	8.10	7.70	7.50	10.35
Cor. week, 1915	8.00	6.70	6.00	8.55
Cor. week, 1914	8.40	8.55	5.45	7.65
Cor. week, 1913	7.90	7.62	5.25	8.25
Cor. week, 1912	6.50	6.21	4.10	6.25
Cor. week, 1911	6.00	7.57	3.90	5.80

\*Record.

## CATTLE.

	Good to choice steers.	Yearlings, good to choice.	Fair to good steers.	Stockers and feeders.	Fair to good cows.	Good to choice helpers.	Canners.
	\$10,000	11,900	9,500	11,20	8,000	10,000	6,500

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Cutters	5.00@ 6.00
Bologna bulls	6.75@ 7.70
Butcher bulls	7.50@ 8.50
Good to prime calves	14.00@ 14.75

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers	\$11.20@ 11.60
Fair to fancy light	11.10@ 11.50
Medium weight butchers, 200-250 lbs.	11.40@ 11.75
Prime heavy weight butchers, 250-340 lbs.	11.45@ 11.80
Heavy mixed packing	11.10@ 11.45
Rough heavy mixed packing	10.75@ 11.20
Pigs, fair to good	9.75@ 10.75
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage)	10.50@ 11.75

## SHEEP.

Yearlings	\$11.90@ 12.50
Fair to choice ewes	8.00@ 10.50
Wethers, fair to choice	10.50@ 11.65
Western lambs	14.00@ 14.50
Feeding lambs	12.40@ 14.10
Native lambs	14.00@ 14.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January	\$31.30	\$31.30	\$31.30	\$31.30
May	29.85	29.90	29.75	29.90
July	29.50	29.60	29.47	29.60

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January	16.12	16.27	16.12	16.20
May	16.45	16.57	16.42	16.52
July	16.62	16.72	16.60	16.70

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose) —				
January	31.45	31.45	31.30	31.32
May	30.05	30.05	29.77	29.82
July	29.70	29.70	29.50	29.50

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
January	15.45	15.45	15.35	15.37
May	15.72	15.72	15.62	15.67
July	15.80	15.82	15.70	15.77

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
January	15.35	15.40	15.35	15.40
May	15.72	15.72	15.62	15.67
July	15.80	15.82	15.70	15.77

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
January	15.27	15.32	15.27	15.27
May	15.74	15.77	15.55	15.57
July	15.87	15.87	15.72	15.72

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
January	15.27	15.32	15.27	15.27
May	15.74	15.77	15.55	15.57
July	15.87	15.87	15.72	15.72

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
January	15.27	15.32	15.27	15.27
May	15.74	15.77	15.55	15.57
July	15.87	15.87	15.72	15.72

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
January	15.27	15.32	15.27	15.27
May	15.74	15.77	15.55	15.57
July	15.87	15.87	15.72	15.72

RIBS—(Boxed, 2
----------------

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Heifers, good	12 @ 13
Cows	10 @ 12
Hind Quarters, choice	9 1/2 @ 12
Fore Quarters, choice	9 1/2 @ 12

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	9 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	9 1/2
Steer Loins, No. 1.	9 1/2
Steer Loins, No. 2.	9 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	9 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	9 1/2
Cow Loins	13 @ 16
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	9 1/2
Cow Short Loins	13 1/2 @ 17
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	9 1/2
Stroloin Butts, No. 3.	16 @ 19
Strip Loins, No. 3.	9 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	9 1/2
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	9 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	9 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	12 1/2 @ 13
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	9 1/2
Riblets	13 @ 11
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	9 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	9 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cow Rounds	10 @ 10 1/2
Flank Steak	15 1/2 @ 12
Rump Butts	12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	11 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	10 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cow Chucks	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Boneless Chucks	10 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Steer Plates	11 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Medium Plates	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.	13 @ 12
Briskets, No. 2.	12 @ 11 1/2
Shoulder Clods	13 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Steer Naval Ends	10 @ 10 1/2
Cow Naval Ends	7 1/2 @ 8
Fore Shanks	9 @ 7
Hind Shanks	9 @ 6
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 11 1/2
Trimmings	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hearts	8 @ 8 1/2
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	22 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	6 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Livers	6 1/2 @ 9
Kidneys, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	12 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Light Carcass	18 @ 18 1/2
Good Carcass	19 @ 20
Good Saddles	19 1/2 @ 21
Medium Racks	13 @ 13
Good Racks	15 1/2 @ 16

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	7 @ 8
Sweetbreads	45 @ 60
Calf Livers	22 @ 23
Heads, each	25 @ 25

## Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs	18 @ 18
Round Dressed Lambs	20 @ 20
Saddles, Caul	20 @ 20
R. D. Lamb Fores	18 @ 18
Caul Lamb Fores	17 @ 17
R. D. Lamb Saddles	22 @ 22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	15 @ 15

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	15 1/2 @ 16
Good Sheep	16 1/2 @ 17
Medium Saddles	16 1/2 @ 16
Good Saddles	17 1/2 @ 16
Good Fores	15 1/2 @ 15
Medium Racks	14 1/2 @ 14
Mutton Legs	18 @ 18
Mutton Loins	14 @ 14
Mutton Stew	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	6 @ 9

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	14 @ 14 1/2
Pork Loins	18 @ 18
Leaf Lard	17 @ 17
Tenderloins	32 @ 32
Spare Ribs	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Butts	17 @ 17
Hocks	12 @ 12
Trimmings	14 @ 14
Extra Lean Trimmings	17 @ 17
Tails	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Snouts	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pigs' Feet	6 @ 6
Pigs' Heads	8 @ 8
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	9 @ 9 1/2
Cheek Meat	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	15 @ 15
Pork Hearts	8 @ 8
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues	18 @ 18
Slip Bones	9 @ 9
Tail Bones	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Brains	8 @ 8
Backfat	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hams	10 @ 10
Calas	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## Bellys.

## Shoulders.

## SAUSAGE.

## Columbia Cloth Bologna.

## Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.

## Choice Bologna.

## Frankfurters.

## Liver, with beef and pork.

## Tongue.

## Minced Sausage.

## New England Sausage.

## Prepared Luncheon Sausage.

## Special Compressed Sausage.

## Berliner Sausage.

## Oxford Lean Butts.

## Polish Sausage.

## Garlic Sausage.

## Country Smoked Sausage.

## Country Sausage, fresh.

## Pork Sausage, bulk or link.

## Pork Sausage, short link.

## Boneless lean butts in casings.

## Luncheon Roll.

## Delicatessen Loaf.

## Jellied Roll.

## Summer Sausage.

## Best Summer H. C. (new).

## German Salami.

## Italian Salami (new goods).

## Holsteiner.

## Mettwurst.

## Farmer.

## Cervelat, new.

## Sausage in Brine.

## Bologna, kits.

## Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.

## Pork Link, kits.

## Pork Link, 1/2 @ 1/2.

## Polish sausage, kits.

## Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.

## Frankfurts, kits.

## Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.

## Blood sausage, kits.

## Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.

## Liver sausage, kits.

## Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.

## Head cheese, kits.

## Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

## Pickle Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.

## Pickle Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.

## Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.

## Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.

## Pickle Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.

## Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.

## 55.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

## Per doz.

## No. 1, 2 doz. to case.

## No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.

## No. 6, 1 doz. to case.

## No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case.

## Per doz.

## 2-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in box.

## 4-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in box.

## 8-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in box.

## 16-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in box.

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

## Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.

## Plate Beef

## @ 26.00

## Prime Mess Beef

## @ 23.00

## Mess Beef

## @ 21.50

## Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)

## @ 25.50

## Rump Butts

## @ 23.50

## Mess Pork

## @ 35.00

## Clear Fat Backs

## @ 34.50

## Family Back Pork

## @ 34.00

## Lean Pork

## @ 30.00

## LARD.

## Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.

## Pure lard, per lb., tcs.

## Lard, substitute, tcs.

## Lard, compound.

## Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.

## Cooks' and bakers' shortening tins.

## Barrels, 1/2 c. over tins, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tins; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. over tins.

## BUTTERINE.

## 1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.

## cago

## 16 @ 24

## Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.

## 17 @ 25

## Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@25 lbs.

## 16 1/2 @ 24 1/2

## Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.

## 13 @ 16

## DRY SALT MEATS.

## Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.

## Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.

## Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.

## Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.

## Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.

## Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.

## Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.

## Extra Short Clears

## Extra Short Ribs

## D. S. Short Clears, 20@23 avg.

## Butts

## Bacon meats, 1/2 c. more.

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

## Hams, 12 lbs., avg.

## Hams, 16 lbs., avg.

## Skinned Hams

## Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.

## Calas, 8@12 lbs., avg.

## New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.

## Breakfast Bacon, fancy.

## Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 3@4.

## Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4.

## Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.

## Fried Beef Sets.

## 67@30 1/2

## Dried Beef Insides.

## Dried Beef Knuckles

## Dried Beef Outsides

## Regular Boiled Hams

## Skinned Boiled Hams

## Boiled Calas

## Coked Boiled Roll.

## Coked Boiled Steeler.

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

## Beef rounds, per set.

## Beef middles, per set.

## Beef bungs, per piece.

## Beef weasand.

## Beef bladders, medium.

## Beef bladders, small, per doz.

## Hog casings, free of salt.

## Hog middles, per set.

## Hog bungs, export.

## Hog bungs, large.

# Retail Section

## BEGIN FLY SWATTING EARLY.

The most effective time to fight is before the enemy is ready. Why not open a swatting campaign before the fly is ready? That would give a strategic advantage which would keep the pest in check.

One can hardly imagine anything more desirable than a flyless shop, or even more wonderful, a flyless town. Of course, it is hardly possible to eliminate all flies, but experiments have shown that flies can be eliminated to such an extent that they will be hardly noticeable.

Flies breed in manure and other animal and vegetable waste. By eliminating these breeding places or by treating them with substances which will kill the fly larvae, flies can be almost entirely eliminated from any farm or community.

By starting early, any community can practically eliminate the fly nuisance, but if the fly is given an opportunity to propagate, extermination is well-nigh impossible. The trouble with most anti-fly campaigns is that they are not started until the flies begin to give trouble. Then it is too late for effective work.

## STRINGENT TRADING STAMP LAWS.

The retail merchants of Denver, Colo., have succeeded in securing the enactment of two ordinances prohibiting trading stamps, coupons, gift schemes or rebates of any character, which, for completeness and thoroughness in covering every known device connected with the giving of premiums are in a class by themselves, says the Inter State Grocer. These ordinances have been signed by the mayor and become a law 30 days after the date of passage.

One of the ordinances refers more particularly to trading stamps, profit sharing coupons and certificates redeemable in premiums or merchandise, while the other prohibits the use of and traffic in prizes, bonuses, discounts, rebates and gift schemes of any character. One result of these laws will be that all manufacturers packing coupons with their products will be compelled to omit them from goods sold in Denver, or stamp them with the phrase, "not good in Denver."

These ordinances were evidently framed to reach the coffee peddlers and Larkin clubs as well as the trading stamp companies, as one clause in one of the bills specifically provides that "no person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer to sell any article of value in the nature of a bonus, prize or premium in connection with the sale or purchase of goods, wares or merchandise and as an inducement to purchase such goods, wares or merchandise."

It does not appear that the trading stamp concerns put up much of a fight against the Denver ordinances as they were passed by the city council without any serious opposition being made manifest. While there has so far been no indication that the "sticker" companies will attack the ordinances, it is not likely they will submit tamely to laws which put them out of business in that city. Below will be found the ordinances as passed:

A bill for an ordinance regarding trading stamps, profit-sharing coupons, profit-sharing certificates, or other tokens, certificates or evidences of liability redeemable or exchangeable for premiums, and providing penalties for violation hereof:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful in the city and county of Denver to use or offer for the purpose of attracting or enticing trade or in any way to issue, give, deliver or distribute, in consideration of or as a part of or on account of or accompanying any purchase of goods, wares or merchandise, any trading stamps, profit-sharing coupons, profit-sharing certificates, or other token, certificate or evidence of liability which shall be redeemable or exchangeable alone or in connection with other such stamps or evidence of liability in any way for premiums, whether such premiums be in the form of goods, wares or merchandise or otherwise.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons, corporation or association violating any of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be fined upon conviction in a sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$300 for each and every offense.

A bill for an ordinance regarding the use of and traffic in premiums, prizes, bonuses, discounts, rebates, and other like commercial schemes and devices, and providing penalties for the violation hereof:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation shall offer or deliver with goods, wares and merchandise bargained and sold or to be sold any premium or prize or any article of value in the nature of a premium or prize, or shall sell, give or offer to sell or give any goods or articles of value in the nature of a bonus, prize or premium in consideration of the purchase of or agreement to purchase any goods, wares or merchandise or shall sell or offer any article of value in the nature of a bonus, prize or premium in connection with the sale or purchase of any other article of goods, wares or merchandise and as an inducement to purchase such goods, wares and merchandise.

Sec. 2. No person, firm or corporation shall offer or deliver, with or in consideration of or as part of any purchase of goods, wares and merchandise, any receipt, coupon or other evidence of liability which shall entitle the recipient or holder or owner thereof to any discount or reduction upon other goods, wares and merchandise purchased or to be purchased by any such person, except such person at the time of such issuance or delivery shall actually receive a cash refund or cash credit of like amount upon the books of the person, firm or corporation issuing the same.

Sec. 3. The punching or marking of any ticket, book, or other like devices, by any person, firm or corporation, which ticket, book or device evidences the ownership, possession or right of the purchaser, recipient or holder of any such ticket, book or device to receive anything as a premium, bonus, discount or otherwise within any of the foregoing sections, shall be deemed equivalent to the issuance and delivery of a premium, bonus, discount or other like forbidden device and shall be likewise unlawful. The offerings, delivering or issuing of any premium, bonus, prize, discount or rebates, as comprehended within the foregoing sections, in consideration of or in connection with services rendered upon or work done upon the personal property of another shall be deemed the equivalent of the offering, issuing or delivering of the same in connection with any purchase of goods, wares, or merchandise and shall be likewise unlawful.

Sec. 4. If any section, sentence, paragraph or part of this act or the applicability of this act to any particular device, scheme, or class of trade shall, for any reason, be

adjudged by any competent court to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder of this act, but every such section, clause, sentence, paragraph or part hereof is declared to be passed separately and to be divisible and its application to every such device, scheme or class of business to be separable and divisible.

Sec. 5. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punishable by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than sixty days, or both.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fire destroyed the butcher shop of John Romanowski at 186 Weimar street, Buffalo, N. Y. Cause of fire unknown.

P. A. Hurd has opened a meat and grocery market on North Main street, Old Town, Me., with Leon Crawford in charge of the meat department.

John Coleman, a butcher at No. 359 Wethersfield avenue, Hartford, Conn., was seriously injured in an accident.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Butchers, Grocers and Marketmen's Association, of Providence, R. I.: President, Thomas S. Delano; vice-president, Albin J. Watts; treasurer, Edwin Tetlow; secretary, Alexander Potter.

Corey & Edwards have opened the Salem Market Place at 121 South Commercial street, Salem, Ore., and will handle meats, fish, groceries, etc.

Crush & Company have sold the Royal Market in Washington, Ia., to M. Campbell, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

Houlihan Bros., of Waterloo, Ia., have purchased the meat market in Edgewood, Ia., formerly conducted by Allen Hansel & Son.

At the annual meeting of the Master Butchers' Association, of Rochester, N. Y., the following officers were elected: President, Charles H. Galtz; first vice-president, John J. Burkhalter; second vice-president, Oswald Vetter; treasurer, William Stickel; financial secretary, Nicholas C. Ruby, and recording-secretary, George H. Williams.

A. Boyrus has sold his interest in the meat and grocery market on West street, Thompsonville, Conn., to Joseph Preiznor.

A new firm under the name of Putnam-Whitaker Company, Inc., have started in the general merchandise business in the store on Quaker street, Barker, N. Y., until recently conducted by the Grangers Store, Inc. A meat department will be added.

Dewey Bellinger, of Schoharie, N. Y., has closed his meat market.

The meat market on South Third street, Vinita, Okla., conducted by McCool & Jordan, has been destroyed by fire.

The subject of a public market is to be taken up by the Chamber of Commerce of Utica, N. Y.

J. P. Kelly will open a meat department in his grocery market at Shadyside, W. Va., with D. B. Weaver in charge.

The Finnish Co-operative Trading Association, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., to conduct a general grocery, provision business, etc., has been

incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,600. The incorporators are: O. Lensu, 375 56th street; R. Roitoma, 819 43rd street, and W. Nurimene, 4013 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A public market has been opened in North Yakima, Wash.

Merchants of Ellensburg, Wash., co-operating with the farmers, have launched a movement for a public market.

There is a movement on foot by leading citizens of Rochester, N. Y., to establish a municipal market.

Albert Peery has disposed of his butcher shop in Randall, Kan., to Bert Gordon.

G. E. Plimlee, of Cordell, has opened a butcher shop in Manitou, Okla.

Van French has opened a butcher shop in the Owenby building, Adair, Okla.

E. V. Learnowd has purchased the meat market of F. C. Greer at Camargo, Okla.

George H. Martin has purchased the butcher shop of Landes & Still at Kirwin, Kan.

Brown & Morris have purchased the Wood meat market, Fredonia, Kan.

Green & Collins have purchased the meat market of Frank Ruffner in Faxon, Okla.

M. A. Stroupe has purchased the meat business of Max Simon in Hartshorne, Okla.

Clair Beach & Sons have purchased the meat market and slaughterhouse of Peck & Weaver at Cedar Springs, Mich.

Blissell Brothers' meat market at Clarion, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

A fish department has been added to Walters' meat market on Carter street, Elmhurst, N. Y.

Grant Eaton has sold a half interest in his meat and grocery business at Coldwater, Mich., to Frank Biyer.

Fred Lyons has purchased the meat and grocery business in Charlotte, Mich., of Henry Smith.

F. E. Smith has purchased the meat business of W. F. Keyes in Mankato, Kan.

Dawson Brothers have purchased the G. L. Tuson grocery stock and will combine it with their meat business at Ringling, Okla.

Earl Nail has purchased the City Meat Market in Pawnee, Okla., from C. F. Thurber.

The dissolution is reported of the meat and grocery firm of Buch & Madsen at Kennewick, Neb.

The meat market of Murray & Martin, Hawthorne, Cal., has been damaged by fire.

J. I. Lebert & Son have disposed of their meat business in Glasgow, Mont., to Alfred Simpson and A. W. Ferguson.

T. B. Ralston has sold out his meat market in Stanford, Neb., to Younger Bros.

L. P. Peterson has disposed of his East Side Market, Neligh, Neb., to Albert Larson.

J. D. Lynch is about to erect a meat market in Browns Valley, Minn.

Frank Brown has opened a new meat market in Hubbell, Neb.

Mr. Hinchik has succeeded to the meat business of Hinchik & Likasik in Leigh, Neb.

N. F. Jensen has purchased a meat market in Hazard, Neb.

Anderson & Willard have purchased the meat market in Nickerson, Neb., of L. D. Arnold & Son.

Charles A. Lurk has sold his meat market in Bloomington, Neb., to M. McWilliams.

J. D. Wakeman has purchased the interest of his partner in their meat market at Cook, Neb.

James P. Reisdorff has purchased the interest of his partner in their meat market at Sidney, Neb.

S. Polimer denies the rumor that his meat market, The University Market, at 7 Central Square, Cambridge, Mass., is to be sold. He reports that he will add a fish department.

W. H. McConnell & Son, Harlan, Ia., have decided to replace their present buildings with a new one, in order to provide more modern accommodations for their market and grocery stock.

Charles W. Gilbert, a retired butcher of Centronia, died at his home, 528 Harrison street, Allentown, Pa., from a complication of diseases.

A. Adams has added a fish department to his fruit and vegetable market at Carter and Grand streets, Elmhurst, N. Y.

M. R. McRay has opened a meat market in Calais, Me., with Jones Watson in charge.

Francis M. Dutch, a meat and provision commission merchant, died at his home, 11 Orchard street, Newton, Mass., at the age of 65.

Boyd Claypool has bought the Macksburg meat market and the Herren grocery store in Macksburg, Ia.

A meat market in Winslow, Wis., has been purchased by Jerry Sherer and Ralph Harker, of Argyle, Wis.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by William Rehm, a merchant of Gillespie, Ill.

L. Ballard has sold his meat market in Lorimer, Ia., to a Mr. Fields.

Helli Brothers, who conduct a meat and grocery market at Ironwood, Mich., have dissolved partnership, Manuel Helli continuing in the business.

Albert Wiltzcheck has sold his meat market in Arlington, Minn., to B. L. Petzke.

Hallway & Luebke bought the La Porte meat market in Faribault, Minn.

Bachtold & Rother have sold their butcher shop in Grand Meadows, Minn., to L. J. Stier.

Andrew Knutson will open a meat market in Pequot, Minn.

J. E. Orr will open a meat market in David City, Neb.

Paul P. Anton sold out his meat market in McCook, Neb., to H. C. Edwards.

J. E. McDaniels has disposed of his meat market in Thedford, Neb., to Clarence Murphy.

Fred Caughlin bought a meat market in Belleville, Wis.

Louis G. Vanderbusch, a meat dealer of Green Bay, Wis., died at the age of 45.

H. Belter has engaged in the meat business at Green Lake, Wis.

A meat market will be opened at South Kaukauna, Wis., by Rohan Brothers.

#### NEW YORK BUTCHERS' BALL.

The eleventh annual entertainment and ball of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company Mutual Aid Society was held on Wednesday evening at the Palm Garden in East 58th street. In spite of the rainy weather there was a big attendance and the program was carried through with the success which always attends the events managed by the men from this big West Side plant. The vaudeville entertainment was of the highest order, including some of the best acts from the big vaudeville houses. The trade was well represented and the floor was crowded with dancers until a late hour.

Among the box-holders at this event were the following: President Fred Joseph and family, Mr. and Mrs. Leo S. Joseph and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Joseph and family, Frank Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. David J. Wallace and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Turner, Mr. Allan McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. James Hathaway, Messrs. Worthen, Trott and Sullivan of the New York Produce Exchange, Theo. Kranin, Frank Insetta, Gus Insetta and family, F. Lastvogel, Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Lyman and friends, Arthur Keighley and family, Emanuel Strauss and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Dashew, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Meyers, Moe Frank, employees of Joseph Stern & Sons, employees of the United Dressed Beef Co., members of the Master Butchers of America, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Feik.

#### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

A car of Penn hides sold for 22c. flat. About 1,000 good middle western extremes sold at 27½c.; 2,000 to 2,500 Penn City butcher steers sold at 25c, for heavies and 24c. for lights, selected. New England, New York State and Penn hides have been sold in various sized lots at prices ranging from 22@23c. flat. One lot of New Englands consisting of about 275 hides were sold at 22½c. flat. Southerns are quiet. Stocks on hand are fairly large. Northern southerns are quoted around 25@26c. Far southerns all weights are quoted 23½@24c. Far southern extremes are quoted around 24@25c.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market is dull. There are large accumulations and in some quarters it is reported there are from 45,000 to 55,000 skins in the various stocks on hand. New York cities are nominally quoted around \$5-\$5.50-\$6; mixed cities and countries around \$4.50-\$5-\$5.50; and countries at \$4-\$4.50-\$5. It is thought that collectors would accept much lower prices, but tanners' ideas are far below theirs. B. A. calfskins, 3 kilos average, are offered at 59c. The 700,000 Russian skins which arrived some time ago and have been in storage here, are reported as about to be tanned for joint account of two large shoe manufacturers.

**HORSE HIDES.**—The market is quiet. Reports from the west denote a firmer tone. Some lots of western city hides are offered at \$9.50 and bids of \$9.00 have been declined. Several small lots of countries have been sold at \$8.75 and \$9.00. English and French hides, 55-lb. average, are offered at \$10.75 and number twos at \$10.25, cif., including war risk. Buyers views are under these prices. Some sales were made of China dry butts, 4½ to 5-lb. average at 33c. per lb. flat. About 5,000 B. A. dry butts, 5½-lb. average, are offered 36@37c. Butts are in fair demand; 22-inch and up are quoted around \$3.75 and 20 to 22-inch butts at \$3.50 and 18 to 20-inch butts at \$3.25.

#### Boston.

The hide market in Boston continues quiet as a rule, although some little trading in light hides is going on under cover. Brokers say that they have some fall and early winter hides still unsold, but it is hard to make a tanner believe this. Choice extremes from Ohio and Michigan have sold in Boston at 27½c. Other lots are quoted from 26 to 29c., depending upon quality. The inside price is for Chicago extremes or current take-off.

#### BRONX BUTCHERS' ANNUAL BALL.

The Bronx Branch, United Master Butchers of America, held their eleventh annual entertainment and ball at Ebling's Casino, Thursday evening, January 25. The entertainment program included some high-class vaudeville, and the dancing embraced the usual enjoyable and jolly features, for which the Bronx brethren are famous. President Philip Storminger was given a diamond ring as a token of esteem from his fellow members. Committees which conducted the event included the following:

**Floor Committee**—Philip Storminger, Theodore Eschelbacher, J. Wetterhahn, W. Gundlach, Chris. Wich, Fred Kahn, Chris. Heck, L. Rosenbaum, Henry Krauss, J. Vettel, J. Goldsmith, Gus Luithle, G. Gertenbach, C. Zittel, R. Schumacher, W. Steinbauer, A. Horn, I. Hirsch, A. Mandler, C. Schwalm.

**Reception Committee**—Louis Bauer, Philip Weindorf, P. Diemer, Edward Ruehl, Sr., Otto Brautigan, J. Schuck, Frank Reitmeir, Phil Gerard, Fred Muller, W. Gerhardt, E. Krauss, R. Doersam, F. Petersen.

**Arrangement Committee**—A. Weill, Arthur Vogelsang, Chris. Schusk, A. Winterling, J. A. Bissmann, George Kuechler, G. J. Barth, J. Hirsch, Louis Bauer.



Eighth Annual Dinner, Swift & Co. Employees, New York District, Hotel Astor, New York City, January 31, 1917.

# HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

**NO** MEATS  
GROCERIES  
LIQUORS

**BUT** EVERYTHING  
IN DRY GOODS  
AND APPAREL

## New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending January 27, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.38 cents per pound.

Emil Kitzinger of the purchasing department of Wilson & Company and Lem Levy of the mechanical department, Chicago, were New York visitors this week. J. I. Russell, head of the branch house department, also dropped in and out again.

Joseph Martorelli, manager of the pork department of the Adams Bros. Company house in West Washington market, is the proud father of a pair of twins, who arrived last Monday. It cost Joseph something to tell this news around the market.

Visitors to Armour headquarters in New York this week included Vice President George B. Robbins, President C. M. McDowell of the Armour Fertilizer Works, Manager Walter Laughlin of the advertising department, H. E. Craigen of the Simon Pure lard department, Credit Manager H. H. Merrick and W. T. P. Wardrop of the canned food department.

President Louis F. Swift of Swift & Company was the star speaking attraction at the Hotel Astor for two consecutive nights this week. On Monday evening he spoke at the dinner of the Economic Club to more than 1,000 diners on the subject of food conservation, and the next night he was the star of the annual Swift employees dinner in the same banquet hall.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending January 27, 1917, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 263,905 lbs.; Brooklyn, 27,975 lbs.; Queens, 66 lbs.; total, 291,946 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 60 lbs.; Bronx, 8 lbs.; total, 68 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 126 lbs.

Vice president James A. Howard of Wilson & Company returned this week from Pittsburgh, where he went as the representative of the American Meat Packers' Association to attend the National Foreign Trade Council. This gathering included some 1,400 trade rep-

resentatives from all parts of the country, besides the 30 members of the council, of whom Mr. Howard was one. A delegation of 150 came from California by special train. The convention took up the merchant marine question, foreign trade now and after the war, foreign credits and the conversion basis of exchange. The Webb bill, permitting combinations for purposes of foreign trade, was heartily endorsed. Mr. Howard feels that the meeting is bound to have a beneficial influence on trade conditions between the United States and foreign countries and on matters of ocean transportation.

Joseph Sulser has opened a butcher shop at 2382 First avenue, near 122nd street, for the sale exclusively of horse meat and sausages made of horse flesh. The shop is the first of its kind in this city and the business is being conducted with the permission of the Department of Health, which gave authority a year ago for the sale of horse meat. Round and sirloin steaks are quoted at 12 cents per pound, while the inferior cuts sell as low as 6 cents. Horse meat frankfurters retail at 10 cents per dozen. There is a sign over the shop reading "Horseflesh for sale here," and the paper bag containers for the meat are marked: "Composed wholly of horseflesh."

### ARMOUR EMPLOYEES DANCE.

The annual dance of the employees of Armour & Company in the New York territory was held last Saturday evening at Grand Central Palace. The date had to be changed at the last moment because of difficulty in securing quarters suitable for this ambitiously planned affair, and the attendance was very flattering under the circumstances. There were over 600 present at the ball.

The central office and every branch house in the New York area were represented. Jim Kooser of Gansevoort market led the grand march and the night was one round of pleasure from that time on.

Among the central office representatives present were Superintendent F. W. Lyman, H. A. Russell, U. P. Adams, J. A. Kerr, C. L. Jones, C. H. Wilson, F. S. Peters, W. E. Graham, J. H. McMahon, Fred Bauerman, T. A. Stoughtenberg, A. L. Kane, L. O. Peterson, James Dobbins, Harry Shutta, F. W. Hoffman, J. A. Egan, W. Pupke, C. R. Bell, J. A. Moran, J. A. Spinney, William Eric, Jim Ferrins, W. E. Cardwell, E. A. Fisher, C. A. Lester, C. A. Lund, E. J. O'Connell, F. C. McCarthy, E. Ryan, Eddie O'Brien, Fred Stone,

H. Jensen, J. N. Brown, H. E. Dustin, L. C. McAuliffe, R. W. Stitt, J. C. Leddy, Jack Byron, Thomas Hart, James Johnson and Ray Wagner.

Branch house men present included Jim Kooser, H. Wigart, E. Gilbright, George Happ, A. Crawford, H. G. Mills, Milton Katz, William Bennett, E. Alexander, H. G. Black, William Kellihan, A. G. Hillebrecht, V. Wolff, M. Kramer, E. O'Connor, C. V. Kirk, C. Jenks, T. Costello, W. J. Robertson, W. Fraser, B. M. Walmsby, George Schober, A. McDonald, William Ferry, William Hagen, P. Hart, W. Van Bargen, James Stewart, Dave Bender, Henry Lorne, A. Larkin, F. E. Lester, J. A. Bannon, S. Perry, H. Budd, P. D. Herzig, H. Samuels, Al. Adams, J. Solus, Max Hirsch, F. Schaeffer, W. Terwilliger, A. Haffner, H. J. Kenney, W. Dollard, Buckingham Fuller, Armour Ferguson, J. Troy, L. Cohen, E. J. Roseplanter, Frank Johnson, William Feltman, Dennis Graham, Thomas Burke, E. J. Tierney, W. Transom, Charles Tyler, John Luger, E. Apy, Walter K. Reardon, A. D. Sullivan, A. Klein, E. Fatt, Dr. Crowley, W. Henshaw, Sam Cohen, Joe Headley, D. E. Buch, Fritz Keppler, H. Heverling, L. Schmidt, Al. Cradduck, D. O'Brien, W. A. Calloway, Harry Meyer, Robert Bonham, H. L. Hastings, C. A. Specht, F. Cook, Nicholas Meyerowitz, Gene Edwards, William Feldhausen, H. J. Fetter, P. Hart, H. A. Haff, G. H. Samuels, R. Peters and S. Ogden.

### SWIFT & CO. EMPLOYEES' DINNER.

(Continued from page 16.)  
delightful after-dinner strain, and his speech was enjoyed by all.

The next speaker was Mr. Henry Veeder, general counsel of Swift & Company, who made a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Noyes then introduced Senator James J. Walker, who made one of his usual snappy addresses.

The entertainment consisted of musical and vocal selections by professional talent and by Miss A. J. Thomas of the central office, New York, and Miss H. C. Potter of the East Side plant. After the banquet Swift & Company's employees and their friends adjourned to the laurel ballroom, where dancing continued until a late hour.

Among those present, besides the employees of New York and vicinity, were George H. Swift, C. H. Simons, O. D. Clark, Fred Clark, A. T. Hunnewell and Walter Glidden, of Boston; I. D. Marshall, of New Haven; Frank Sullivan, of Philadelphia; H. N. Swift, of Newark; Hon. Thomas F. Martin, Secretary of State of New Jersey; Col. Myron Robinson, Chief of Staff to the Governor of New Jersey, and Count D. Minotto of Chicago. There were five hundred men and two hundred and fifty ladies present.

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to fairly prime.....	\$8.50@10.85
Oxen.....	—@—
Bulls.....	6.75@ 8.50
Cows.....	4.25@ 7.25

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to choice, per 100 lbs.....	11.00@16.00
Live calves, Ohio.....	@ 8.50
Live calves, yearlings.....	5.00@ 6.00
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@10.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to prime.....	13.25@14.60
Live lambs, yearlings.....	—@—
Live sheep, ewes.....	@ 9.00
Live sheep, culs.....	@ 5.90

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@12.75
Hogs, medium.....	@12.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12.50
Pigs.....	@12.25
Roughs.....	@11.35

## DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native heavy.....	15 1/2@16
Choice native light.....	14 1/2@15 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	14 @14 1/2

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	15 @15 1/2
Choice native light.....	14 1/2@15
Native, common to fair.....	14 @14 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	14 1/2@15
Choice Western, light.....	@14
Common to fair Texas.....	13 @13 1/2
Good to choice helpers.....	13 1/2@14
Common to fair helpers.....	@13
Choice cows.....	12 1/2@13
Common to fair cows.....	@12 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	12 @12 1/2

## BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	19 @20
No. 2 ribs.....	16 1/2@18
No. 3 ribs.....	15 @16
No. 1 loins.....	19 @20
No. 2 loins.....	16 1/2@18
No. 3 loins.....	15 @16
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@17
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	15 1/2@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	15 @16
No. 1 rounds.....	13 1/2@14
No. 2 rounds.....	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	12 @12 1/2
No. 1 chuck.....	@13 1/2
No. 2 chuck.....	@13
No. 3 chuck.....	12 @12 1/2

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	21 @22
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	19 @20
Western calves, choice.....	@21
Western calves, fair to good.....	@17
Grassers and buttermilk.....	@13

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@15 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@15 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@15 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16 1/2
Pigs.....	@16 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@19 1/2
Lambs, choice.....	@18
Lambs, good.....	@17
Lambs, medium to good.....	@16 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@16
Sheep, medium to good.....	@14 1/2
Sheep, culs.....	@12 1/2

## PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs, avg.....	@21
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, avg.....	@21
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs, avg.....	@21
Smoked picnics, light.....	@16
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@15 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	@15 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	23 @24
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@19
Dried beef sets.....	@30
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	23 @24
Pickled hollies, heavy.....	@17 1/2

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@22
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	18 @20
Frozen pork, loins.....	16 @18
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@23
Shoulders, city.....	@18
Shoulders, Western.....	@16
Butts, regular.....	@18
Butts, boneless.....	@20
Fresh hams, city.....	@22
Fresh hams, Western.....	@20
Fresh picnic hams.....	@15

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$2.00@ 85.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 62.50
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 62.50
White hoofs, per ton.....	80.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 lbs.....	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.....	140.00@170.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 50.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd. 18.....	@20c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@15 1/2c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@45c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @85c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25 @90c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	14 @15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	15c. a pound
Livers, beef.....	12 @14c. a pound
Oxtails.....	11 @13c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	9 1/2@10c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	18 @20c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	30 @35c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	8 @10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	20c. a pound
Blade meat.....	17c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 5 1/2c. per doz.
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 8c. per doz.
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35c. per doz.

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	70 @75c. a pound
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	95 @10c. a pound
Hog, middles.....	21 @25c. a pound
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	15 @12c. a set
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	20 @15c. a set
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	20 @20c. a piece
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	40 @40c. a set
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	7 1/2 @7c. each
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	4 @4c. each
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	80 @8c. each

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white.....	24 @26c. a pound
Pepper, Sing., black.....	21 1/2 @23c. a pound
Pepper, Penang, white.....	24 @26c. a pound
Pepper, red.....	20 @23c. a pound
Allspice.....	6 1/2 @9c. a pound
Cinnamon.....	21 @25c. a pound
Coriander.....	16 @18c. a pound
Cloves.....	22 @25c. a pound
Ginger.....	18 @21c. a pound
Mace.....	60 @64c. a pound

## SALT PPETRE.

Refined, granulated.....	31 @32c. a pound
Refined, crystals.....	33 @33c. a pound

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	50 @50c. a pound
No. 2 skins.....	48 @48c. a pound
No. 3 skins.....	38 @38c. a pound
Branded skins.....	43 @43c. a pound
Ticky skins.....	43 @43c. a pound
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	53 @53c. a pound
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	21 @21c. a pound
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	55 @55c. a pound
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	50 @50c. a pound
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	55 @55c. a pound
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	24 @24c. a pound
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	55 @55c. a pound
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18.....	55 @55c. a pound
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	25 @25c. a pound
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	6.75 @6.75c. a pound
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	6.50 @6.50c. a pound
Branded kips.....	47.5 @47.5c. a pound
Heavy branded kips.....	57.5 @57.5c. a pound
Ticky kips.....	47.5 @47.5c. a pound
Heavy ticky kips.....	57.5 @57.5c. a pound

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## TURKEYS.

Dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-packed, fancy.....	@33
Young hens, dry-packed, fancy.....	@33
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd., fancy.....	@33
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd., fair to good.....	30 @31
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pk'd., common.....	20 @25
Old hens.....	@31
Old toms.....	@31

## CHICKENS.

Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@20
Western, milk fed, 26 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@27
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	@25
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@27
Western, corn fed, 26 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@25
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	@24

## Fresh soft-meated, barrels—

Phila. and L. I., fancy broilers, per lb.....	@50
Va., milk fed, broilers.....	—@—
Western, dry-pk'd., 5 to 6 lbs. to pair.....	23 @23
Western, corn fed	

